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THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES;

Stable Management in General—Getting into Condition—Training for the Turf—Difference between the American and English Modes—Racing—Bringing a Horse round after a hard day—Race Riders, hints to—Their different positions in the Saddle occasion more or less distress to the horse, and an addition or diminution of weight—Shoeing and Plating—Paces—Proportions—Breeding—Hereditary Blemishes and Defects, &c.

(Continued from No. 8, page 389.)

The most essential points in which the English differ from the Americans are:—in giving more walking exercise—omitting oftener to give the gallop—giving the work, generally, at a quicker pace—the mode of sweating—the pace at which they go—treatment after it—and the length of their brushing gallops or runs. Some trainers also adhere to the practice (formerly in general use,) of giving the whole gallop in one breathing, in place of dividing it. Among all the publications in relation to turf matters which I have seen, I have never been fortunate enough to meet with one which treated of the subject with that minutiae, even upon general principles, which would enable a novice to take a horse from grass, or one which had been summered or wintered in the stable—get him into the necessary condition, preparatory to his gallops—go with him through a train, either for short or long distance—and bring him to the post in racing order. The books which I have met with, for the most part, give many useful hints and outlines, as to particular points; but they do not take the subject up from the commencement, or go regularly through the whole routine, and seem more intended for the further improvement of those already in practice than the instruction of a novice. The latest work on this head, which has come to my knowledge, is entitled, “A Treatise on the Care, Treatment, and Training of the English Race Horse, by R. Darvill, V.S. of the 7th Hussars,” published in London in 1828, and dedicated to the noblemen and gentlemen of the jockey

club. This book contains twenty-four chapters on the following subjects:—The stables—gentlemen's private training stables—ventilation—the distemper—food—water—physic—physic, (continuation)—clothing, &c.—training ground—the race course—saddle-horse, grooms and boys—training grooms and exercise boys—dressing race horses—the size of different reins—riding a craving horse in his sweat—riding a free-going horse in his sweat—riding a flighty horse in his exercise and sweat—on the pull and hustle—the duties of the head lad—the duties of public and private training grooms and jockeys—treatment of horses' feet, and on shoeing—plating race horses—breaking racing colts. Mr. Darvill's book is certainly interesting, and, in many respects, will be found to impart new and useful matter, even to those of experience; but it is far from being a guide to a beginner; and, like all other works of the kind, which I have seen, it is rather intended to add to the knowledge of those who have already acquired considerable proficiency, than that of one of little experience: for I will vouch, that should a novice get every chapter in this volume by rote, that he would find himself as much at a loss, as to the mode of commencing and general line of conduct to be pursued throughout a train, as he was prior to reading a single page. Mr. Darvill, at the conclusion of the last chapter, has promised, in the event of this publication meeting with approbation, to issue a second volume, and to pursue "the system, of training different race horses more in detail; in which will be fully explained the particular mode of treatment to be adopted in feeding, watering and working, according to the age, constitution and temper of the horse." Whether this second volume (so very desirable,) has been published, I cannot say; I have not heard of it. In order to give you an idea of the manner in which the English trainers sweat their horses, and the pace at which they cause them to go a considerable part of the distance, I will give the following quotation from Mr. Darvill's book, chapter 16th, on riding a craven horse in his sweat.

"When a boy is first put up to ride such horses in their sweats, the better way of doing it is to let the head lad ride with a young boy of this class for a few times, on any horse that is stripped, or nearly so, that may want the same length got into him. But it is necessary here to observe, that this horse should be one of a very placid temper, which is generally a horse whose constitution will require him to be sweated once in about eight days. He should be a horse that has a good mouth, is easily held, is kind at his turns, and will patiently wait, or readily make play in his sweat, either alone or with any number of horses, (just as he may be called upon by the rider for either,) without becoming alarmed or at all impetuous. Such a horse should also be a kind and superior runner to the craving one, so that when

he is called upon to go up and challenge the latter in his sweat, he should do it with ease to himself; that is, he should not be at the top of his mark at the time. Let the rally be of what length it may, he should be going within himself. If this horse is not fast enough, the point may be gained by putting up a lighter weight.

"The horses being clothed up, and the orders being given to the head lad by the groom, in presence of the boy, how the craving horse is to go in his sweat, as to pace, length, &c. the horses are rode to the ground they are to sweat over. The head lad then desires the boy to set his horse upon his legs, (or, in other words, to start him off in a canter,) and the head lad follows him for a few lengths; after which he goes close up to the boy's horse, lays his own horse's head in at the other horse's quarters, so as to be able to direct the boy; to whom, probably, the first part of his directions will be, (to use the language of the turf,) 'to keep fast hold of his horse's head and kick him along.' By these directions the boy understands that he is to have a steady pull on his horse, and often to persevere in urging him on with his legs and feet against the horse's sides. They seldom proceed far before the lad sees it necessary to speak again to the boy, (perhaps rather sharply;) as thus, 'Come, boy, sit well down;—get at your horse's head, and twist him along:'—meaning by this, that the boy is to sit upright, but well down in the saddle—to raise his hands off his horse's withers, first giving a little to him with the reins, (but they are not to be slack;,) and then, having a pretty strong hold of his horse's head, giving him two or three good hustles, and persevering at the same time with his hands and feet, he urges the horse on at a better pace.

"Now suppose the horse in question to have gone a mile and a half or two miles; whether more or less must depend on what portion of the ground the groom may have given orders for them to come home at a sweating pace. At whatever point this order is to be put in practice, the boy is to be apprised of it at the proper time by the head lad, who again says:—'Come, boy, get at your horse, for we must now go a telling pace the whole of the way home.' The boy immediately gets himself ready to set-to; and as soon as he has roused his horse into a still better pace, the head lad, in order to continue the craving horse at it, gives a quiet pull at his own horse, and goes up to the other's head and girth. The craving horse being thus challenged, and the boy now and then persevering with him, continues at the pace for a good length. But if the head lad sees him beginning to hang, and slacken from what he considers a sweating pace, he desires the boy to take a pull and hustle his horse along. If he still observes the horse does not come when challenged in this way, (being aware

that he is a very craving, idle horse, and that unless he is persevered with rather severely, the length cannot be got into him at the pace necessary to get a good sweat out of him,) the head lad says to the boy: 'Get up your ash plant, and flourish it near your horse's head or over your own.' And if the horse does not come at a better pace when thus excited to it, the boy is to be told to drop his ash plant smartly down his horse's shoulders or under his belly, either with his left or right hand; for he should be taught to use both equally well. Just at this time the head lad should make another run—get a little forwarder—let the two horses be head and neck. Thus proceeding at a fair telling pace until they are approaching pretty near home, when the head lad should make another run with his horse; getting so far forward as to bring both horses head and head. The advantage given to the craving horse should be about half a head. The boy riding this horse should now vigorously persevere with him; and of whatever length the last rally home may be, he should be pretty near the top of his speed immediately previous to his being pulled up at the end of the sweating ground."

I shall now make some extracts from chapter 17th, on riding a free going horse in his sweat.

"The horse I will now make choice of for the boy to ride shall be the one described in the foregoing chapter, supposed to be sweating with the craving one. Therefore, by way of example, I will sweat the same two horses together again, with only this difference—that of changing the riders, putting the boy on the kind free runner, and the head lad on the craving one. The horses having arrived on the sweating ground, the head lad gives his orders to the boy to sit quiet, to keep a gentle pull on his horse, and to follow him. They then set their horses on their legs at a quiet striding pace. They will most likely not have proceeded far before the head lad, looking back by turning his head over his shoulder, (for he must not move his body on such occasions,) calls to the boy to take a gentle pull at his horse, and come up with him to his (the head lad's) horse's quarters. The head lad rates his horse a little faster; and the boy's horse being one of a placid temper, (that is, a sort of horse that will make a race with any thing, as it is called,) patiently waits, and retains his place without any trouble to the boy whatever.

"When these horses, which I am supposed to have just ordered to sweat, come to that part of the ground from which horses are sometimes told to come at a sweating pace, the head lad should order the boy again to take a pull, and come up with his horse, head and girth, with the craving one, and wait there until he orders him to come again head and neck, or head and head. This is more for the pur-

pose of teaching the boy how to challenge a horse to run, than the actual necessity there is for doing it to bring the craving horse through his sweat; for the head lad (if he is any thing like a good one,) can mostly do this himself without the boy's aid. The horses having thus proceeded for a certain length, the head lad may order the boy again to take a pull at his horse, and go half a length in front, to give the boy an idea of making play, or what is commonly called 'cutting out the work.' But he must not be allowed to go too far in front, or he may overmark his horse. As they are concluding the sweat, the head lad should go up to the boy, make a run with him home, and finish the sweat at the usual pace, which is mostly regulated according to the state of the ground and the condition of the horses.

"But the groom, to prevent any thing going wrong, cautions the boy, who is supposed to lead the sweat, either in the stable or as he is going along to the ground. He talks to the boy much in the following style; (the sweating ground being in good order, and the horses having been for sometime in strong work.) Calling him by his name, or perhaps applying the more familiar epithet, 'boy,' he says: 'As soon as they are well on their legs and settled in their stride,' (meaning the horses,) 'come away with them at a fair even pace until you come to such a place;' (naming some point, land mark, or object well known on the ground.) 'As soon as you get there, take a pull at your horse, keep fast hold of his head, and come with them the whole of the way home at a good sweating pace.' The groom, in concluding his orders, says: 'Mind, boy, you do not overmark your horse,' and then he goes on to tell him how he is to proceed in order to guard against so doing. He says: 'Be sure you do not forget, in coming along, to call sufficiently often on your horse; so as to know what he has left in him to come home with them in the last rally.'

"Now the boy we have been so long teaching to ride is fully aware of what is meant by the groom's orders to call on his horse. Having reached that part of the ground whence he is ordered to bring them home at the pace mentioned, he takes a pull at his horse, and sets him a-going (the other horses following,) for whatever length he thinks proper, or rather as he finds the pace tells on his horse. If he finds his horse goes freely, collectedly, and within himself, he lets him stride away at the pace he was ordered, if he thinks it is not too fast for the other horses; but the moment he finds his own horse beginning to hang, or not going at the pace as kindly as he did at first, he quietly takes a pull and holds him together for a few strides. After which he challenges him again, by lifting up his hands and giving him a hustle or two, to ascertain whether he is slackening his pace, (being rather idle,) or whether the pace and the length he is going

are telling on him. Now if the boy, by challenging his horse, finds that he immediately and determinedly gets at his usual stride, he thinks, or perhaps he says to himself, (in the language of the stables:) 'Oh come, he has got plenty left; I shall hold him fast and let him go.' Meaning by this, that he will keep a pretty fast hold of his horse's head, and let him go on with the pace. And if he finds the horse maintains his stride with ease to himself, he will most likely not have occasion to challenge him again until he is approaching near home; or perhaps not even then, if he finds he is going well within himself. But if he does not challenge him again, it may be necessary that he should take a quiet pull and hold him together for a few strides, that he may be well ready when called upon to make a run, and bring the whole of the horses home in concluding the sweat, at a good telling pace."

There is yet a horse of another disposition, for the exercising, sweating, and humouring the temper of which, Mr. Darvill also gives directions; which, in my opinion, are so much to the purpose, so little understood by most people, (especially your wise "John Grooms,") so applicable to the treatment of high spirited young horses, which are generally timid, and during the first train what he terms *flighty*—too often ruined by harsh management, and laid aside as being delicate and washy, when they would have proved valuable racers had they been properly managed—that I will take the trouble to copy the whole, or nearly so, of this chapter, convinced that it will prove instructive, if not amusing, to all new beginners, under whose charge high tempered young horses may be placed.

Chapter 18th, on riding a flighty horse in his exercise and sweat.

"I have described in the last two chapters how the boy should be ordered to ride a craving horse, and a free kind going horse. Let us suppose the boy to have been riding different horses of the latter description, and that his temper is thereby so much improved that he is become very cool and patient on horseback, and can ride well.

"As there is another race horse to be trained, differing in description from either of the last mentioned, and as he is to be very differently managed in his riding, I think it necessary, with a view further to instruct the boy, to point out here how such a horse should be rode.

"The horse I now allude to is in every respect the very reverse of the craving one. He is delicate in his constitution, irritable and flighty in his temper, and easily alarmed, either in or out of the stables. There is nothing to be done with such a horse, but by the kindest and most gentle treatment.

"To bring the boy to ride a horse of the above description properly, the groom, in giving his instructions, seems to make a confidant of

him, and commences his conversation in the plural number. He says, 'We must mind, boy, what we are about with this horse, or we shall have him lose his temper; and if he does, neither you nor I will be able to do any thing with him. You must therefore be very quiet on him, and go with him by yourself to such a part of the Downs;' (naming a part well known to the boy.) 'When you get there, let him do just what he likes; it being a strange place to him. If he chooses to stand and look about, let him do so. You can at the same time speak kindly to him, and make much of him by patting him on the neck, until he moves on of his own accord. If you manage him in this way, he will not be frightened at you; but if you and he agree tolerably well, he may now and then be a little calfish; and if he should, you must not pull rashly at him, but only just sufficient to keep his head up. But whatever you do, never attempt to hit him; for if you do, it is all over, and we shall never after get any good of him.'

'Pursuing his remarks, the groom says, 'You must not attempt to give him a gallop until you know him well, and unless you think he is rather inclined of himself to go off in one; and even then you had better not attempt to hold or take a pull at him. If you do, it will most likely alarm him. The best way at first will most likely be, for you to sit on him as you would on a hack, cantering along the road. In pulling him up, you must do it very gently. Having done it, let him stand to blow till he chooses to walk away of himself; and in coming to the troughs with him, if he appears to notice them, do not force him up to them, but turn him away, and walk him about until the other horses are coming up to water. He will most likely go with them to the troughs without being the least alarmed.'

'The horse above described has generally good speed, but is a jade in a greater or less degree. If his temper can be preserved by gentle treatment, some little work may be got into him, which will bring him something stouter for the length he can come; or, perhaps, in his race he may be got to go his best pace a few strides farther than usual. The groom, with a view to attain this point, will probably send him lightly clothed (or perhaps without any cloths at all,) over the sweating ground, on the morning this is to happen. If the distance is not too far from the stables, it is very probable the groom will walk, instead of riding, to see the horse go over the ground. As the groom is going along, he enters into conversation with the boy, telling him how the horse is to be rode. He says, 'You must mind, boy. You know your horse is a flighty one; he may perchance make too free with himself in some part of the ground, which is what we do not want him to do. You must therefore let him go off his own way as

quietly as possible; and if he settles at any thing like a gentle sweating pace, you must sit very still on him, drop your hands, and keep your temper; and do not, if you can any way avoid it, move your body from the first position you take. If he makes too free with the pace, do not pull at him, but be perfectly still, and let him rate himself for the length he chooses; unless you find the length he has gone is beginning to tell on him, and that he is decreasing his pace a little. If so, speak softly to him, and if you think that, without irritating him, you can get a gentle pull, try to do it so as to collect him a little, that he may finish the length (for it is hardly to be called a sweat,) without being tired or flurried. If you think the pull will set him a-going again, you had better not attempt it. He must take his chance now, and by-and-by we will try another method with him.' But after the horse is pulled up, if the groom, on questioning the boy, finds that he and the horse have agreed tolerably well in coming so long a length, and that the horse is a good one (under the weights for his year,) for the length he can come in his race, the boy must not on any account be taken from him."

You will beyond doubt observe, that, during the whole sweating process, whether the horse be what is called "a craven one or a free goer," the pace is what may be termed a brisk one; and that towards its conclusion the horses are made to go at nearly, if not quite, the top of their speed—emphatically denominated "a sweating pace." In chapter 16th he says, "whatever length the last rally home may be, he should be pretty near the top of his speed immediately previous to his being pulled up at the end of the sweating ground."

In chapter 17th (by referring to the latter part of the extract which I have made from it,) you will see that, after the horses have been going for some time at a pretty rapid rate, the boy is directed to challenge him "by lifting up his hands and giving him a hustle or two, to ascertain whether he is slackening his pace, (being rather idle,) or whether the pace and the length he is going are telling on him. Now if the boy, by challenging his horse, finds that he immediately and determinedly gets at his usual stride, he thinks, or perhaps he says to himself, (in the language of the turf:) 'Oh come, he has got plenty left; I shall hold him fast and let him go.'—Meaning by this, that he will keep a pretty fast hold of his horse's head, and let him go on with the pace."

The irresistible conclusion to be made from the above is, that the horse has been going for some time at a pace which the groom or the rider thinks may have possibly made an impression upon him; by way of ascertaining which, the rider adopts this mode. Mr. Darvill goes on to say:—

"And if he find the horse maintains his stride with ease to himself, he will most likely not have occasion to challenge him again until he is approaching near home; or perhaps not even then, if he finds he is going well within himself. But if he does not challenge him again, it may be necessary that he should take a quiet pull and hold him together for a few strides, that he may be well ready, when called upon, to make a run, and bring the whole of the horses home, in concluding the sweat, at a good telling pace."

I have now, I think, quoted Mr. Darvill sufficiently to show the manner in which English trainers treat their horses during their sweats, and the very free pace they compel them to go at for considerable distances, which is one of the principal points, in which they most essentially differ with the most experienced and most successful, of either our southern or northern turfites;—the system pursued by the latter being to draw out the sweat with as little work or tax upon limbs as possible: for I fully coincide with an opinion expressed by Nimrod, "that there are few horses whose constitution would not wear out two sets of legs."

There is another thing, which may be said to relate to the sweat, or the run given thereafter, in which they differ from us altogether. Their general practice (after the horse has gone through the sweat, been taken to the stable or rubbing house, and been rubbed perfectly dry and clean, and is cooled off,) is to take him almost immediately to the exercise ground; there strip him naked as for a race, or nearly so, and give him a good brushing gallop of a mile, mile and a half, or two miles, according to the state of the ground, age, constitution, condition, and the length intended to be "got into him." This gallop is given, it is said, for the purpose of bracing the system or muscles, relaxed by the sweating process.

Their galloping exercise, in general, is at a much quicker pace than that at which the American trainers allow their horses to go. Nor do they give that short brushing gallop or run, (of about 400 yards or a quarter of a mile,) at the top of speed, at the conclusion of the gallops, which the latter every now and then practise; especially on the morning following the day on which the sweat was given, and generally twice or thrice a week in addition, for two or three weeks next preceding the intended race. Their runs are seldom given a less distance than one mile, very often two, not unfrequently three, and sometimes even four. They have no belief that these short brushes (which, by the by, put every sinew to the rack,) do any thing towards "getting the length into him." And in this opinion I must concur. On the other hand, I am satisfied, from the observation of many years, that more horses are lamed, nay, even broke down and ruined, during

these short desperate runs, than in any other way; and am equally convinced, that after a horse has been allowed to go a mile or two, at what would be called with us a quick exercising rate, has become settled and collected in his stride, and perspires somewhat freely, if then let out and allowed to come home at a telling pace, yet within himself, (the length of the "rally he can live through,") that he would be far less liable to strain a sinew than when spurted off from a pace little more than a canter, and the rate increased, instantaneously, to the utmost of his speed, (as is the universal custom here,) if for only 400 or 500 yards.

The English omit the galloping exercise oftener than we do; but on these occasions they give a very lengthy walk, keeping the horse out nearly, if not quite, three hours. And their walks, both before commencing their gallops and after their conclusion, are longer than with us, and continued until the horse is perfectly cool, and in a situation to drink his allowance at the watering trough without being productive of any pernicious result.

In relation to hay, grain and water, the mode of administering the same, and the quantity allowed, differs little. But they have a great advantage in the quality of their oats, and are much more particular in their selection; using none except the best and heaviest kinds, (weighing 40 lbs. and upwards per bushel,) which are not less than two years old, but generally such as have been harvested three or four years previous, and in all respects as sound and sweet as the day on which they were cut. They have no maize or Indian corn, consequently feed no hominy; but its place is supplied by a small black or brown field bean, about the size of a large marrow-fat pea, called ticks. These are split or broke in a mill, and half a pint to a pint are occasionally given with the feed of oats. They possess much mucilaginous matter, are very stimulating, and considered more nutritious than any other of the bean family.

Their hay is also procured with much greater care and attention, and a nicer eye, than that used here; the pristine quality of which, is nineteen times out of twenty very superior. No expense or pains is spared in either curing or securing it. It is generally from three to four years in the stack or mow before fed; from which it must come as sweet, free of must, dust, or other foul matter, as on the day it was put up.

There is one thing universally practised by our grooms and stable boys, in procuring or preparing their hay, immediately prior to giving it to the horse, which is so injurious and ridiculous a thing, that it must have emanated in the school of stabularian ignorance and stupidity. It is that of drawing the hay through a dirty pair of hands,

and very frequently divesting the stalks of coarse hay (such as long harsh timothy, or herds grass,) of every leaf or blade, which in fact is its principal nutriment. I will readily admit, that should there be any foul stuff, weeds, or even brown dried up leaves, attached to the stalks, that they ought to be picked out; but in the name of common sense, what has a keeper of race horses to do with such hay? He ought to provide himself with that, and that alone, which has grown upon sound dry upland, and cut in the early stage of coming into blow, when every blade is of a bright sap green colour. Nay, even the stalk and seed head should partake of this verdure; which has had ample time to cure in the field, sweat well in the cock, and been secured under cover without the visit of a single shower. Hay of this description will not require the interference of filthy hands to clear it of any thing. The stripping the stalk of its fragrant green leaf would be next to sacrilege;—a few tosses with a fork, to ascertain if any chaff or dust should unfortunately have got into it, will suffice.

Notwithstanding what evidently is the only and true course to be adopted, and which, it would seem, could not be mistaken by any person possessing a single grain of common understanding, these “wise John Grooms” pursue a different method;—entailed upon them, and handed down by their no less wise predecessors. How common it is to see half a dozen of these nauseous urchins, as busy as turnspits, pulling hay out of a mow, or stripping that already pulled of its leaf—or drawing it from right to left, through hands caked with dirt, and having the strong odour of urinary filth? Who is there, who has been in the habit of visiting racing stables, who has not a thousand times heard the master type of stabularian perfection say, “Come, boys, go and pull hay?”—Methinks the order now reverberates in my ears! Away they fly, and with dirty paws, which not five minutes before were employed in handling the horses’ excrements and separating them from his bedding, are now preparing his repast! The English stables have, for the most part, a small room partitioned off, about the size of a common box stall; into which the hay is thrown from the loft above. Here it is tossed about a little (as before mentioned,) with a pitchfork; then put into the rack or manger, without imbibing that exquisite flavour to be derived from the stable boys’ hands or feet.

Physic is another thing, in the free use, judicious administering of which, and knowledge of the effect produced by different drugs, their trainers or head grooms are vastly superior to the generality of even our best. Their invariable practice of physicking all their horses, in a greater or less degree, at the commencement of their preparation,

is not so universally adhered to with us; although some never omit it. But in what they most essentially differ, on the score of physic, is, their not hesitating, under certain circumstances, to give a purging ball, or a course of alteratives, (sometimes both,) during the height of the train. Should a horse's legs become round and full, they would not scruple to give a purge, stopping his gallop and putting him upon walking exercise for a few days, even should he be intended to run within a fortnight. Were you to propose such a thing to one of our trainers, he would think you delirious. Nevertheless, it is a certain mode of getting the limbs fine, cool and fresh, after having become stale, swollen or feverish, in consequence of high feeding, and a continuation of strong work.

Having now given you sufficient insight of the English mode of training, to enable you to discern in what it differs from the American method, and to draw from it any thing which you may consider an improvement or acquisition, I shall next give you directions for bringing your horse to the starting-post—saddling, and preparation for the start—treatment between the heats—attention after the race—bringing round after a hard day—and lastly, the treatment to be pursued where a horse has been “overmarked” and completely done up. I have already instructed you how to set a horse for a race, in the latter part of my directions, preparatory to giving a trial gallop of four miles. We will therefore take for granted that these instructions have been strictly adhered to, and that he has arrived at the post in good plight. You should be provided with two or three blankets—a large sheet—plenty of rubbing cloths—a sponge—some water in a pail or bucket—a common porter bottle, containing wine and water, equal parts—a picker, to clean out his feet just before the rider mounts—two spare plates, with nails fitted—the one calculated for the hind, the other for the fore foot—and a blacksmith, with his shoeing implements. The time for saddling having arrived, dip your sponge in the water, and with it moisten the pad and girths a little, which will cause them to adhere and be less liable to shift from their first position. A necessary caution, which I shall here give, is that of not having the saddle girthed so slack as to allow it to turn or shift its place, or yet so tight as to affect the respiration. To judge of the proper medium is a nice thing. The evil arising from the latter being so serious, and the manner in which it acts upon the power of breathing being so little, or so imperfectly understood, by either grooms or riders, that I beg leave to quote in full what Mr. Richard Lawrence says on the subject.

“The expansion of the chest is performed by the action of the intercostal muscles, which separate the ribs wider from each other, whilst at the same time the diaphragm straightens and forces back the stomach

and intestines. The action of breathing being performed in this way, it is easy to imagine how it must be impeded by the saddle being girthed too tight, or too far towards the flank; and this obstruction is occasioned not only while the animal is saddled, but also while he is in the stable, in consequence of the surcingle being generally girthed too tight, to prevent it from slipping into the flanks. When this is the case, respiration is performed chiefly by the diaphragm, as the ribs cannot expand to their proper extent in consequence of the confinement which they experience. Hence it frequently happens that a young horse, when girthed too tight, will not move forward when required; or else, by a sudden expansion of the ribs, accompanied by a violent plunge, he breaks them short asunder, and gets rid of his saddle and his rider at the same moment. But old horses have the cunning to hold their breath so as to swell out the chest, while they are being girthed, by which trick the girths become slack when the chest returns to its natural dimensions."

All being in readiness for the start, wipe out his mouth and nostrils with a sponge, bring him up coolly to the mark, and at the word let him go, and trust to fortune for the result.

The heat being over, (the boy having rode up to the scales, and being ordered to dismount,) slacken the girths, lead your horse out of the crowd, take off his saddle, cover him instantly well up with blankets, wipe out his mouth with a wet sponge, and take him to a convenient rubbing place. Here let a man, by taking a rein of the bridle in each hand, (close up to the cheeks,) hold his head to the wind, while one on each side scrapes off the sweat. Then quickly wipe his body over with woollen cloths—throw one or two blankets over him—wash the froth or saliva again out of his mouth—gargle it and the throat with the wine and water contained in the bottle. You may let him swallow some of it, and then move him about for three or four minutes. Now stop and scrape him again, if necessary, and give him a good rubbing. Throw the blankets again over him, and again give him from the bottle some of the wine and water, and move him about for four or five minutes. You will now stop once more. By this time he ought to be nearly if not quite dry; provided he has perspired while running and relieved himself as he ought. Give him another good rubbing, which ought entirely to dry him up and restore his coat to its glossy appearance. This being the case, should the day be dry and warm, take off the blankets, and throw over him the linen sheet. But should the weather be raw, chilly or wet, by all means adhere to the blankets, or, at all events, one or two of them; and be very guarded that you do not suffer the pores to become collapsed. Examine his feet, to see that his plates are none of them

broken or out of place. Let him swallow a little more of the wine and water; or you may give him one or two swallows (not more) of pure water. Walk him slowly about, and avoid doing any thing to fret or agitate him. When called up again to start, saddle him with the same precaution as before; and should there be a third or fourth heat, treat him between them as already done.

I have known some people, after a heat, when a horse has become swollen in the loins, or filleted, (as it is technically termed,) apply to the parts spirits or brandy. This practice I consider highly injurious, and subversive of the effect intended; as it acts as a repellant, consequently closes up the pores, checks the perspiration, and thereby prevents the relief which nature might otherwise afford. Let every means, on the contrary, be used to encourage and draw out the perspirable matter; and, with this view, lay three or four folds of blanket over the loins and fillets. They will exclude the cold air, create warmth, and thereby encourage perspiration;—the pores will be kept open, the inward heat will escape through them, and the animal will find relief.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

(To be continued.)

PERFORMANCES OF PUNCH.

Got by Herod; dam by Marske; imported 1799, by Wm. Powers.

March 26th, 1785; Punch was beat at Newmarket, (first spring meeting,) for the Craven stakes, 10 gs. each, by Mr. O'Kelly's b. c. Dungannon, by Eclipse, &c. across the Flat.

May 4th. Punch was beat at Epsom, (noblemen and gentlemen's plate,) the four mile heats, by Lord Grosvenor's b. m. Latona, by Herod.

June 1st. Punch, five years old, was beat at Ascot Heath, (H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' plate of 50 gs.) four miles, by Mr. Clark's Rover, by Herod.

July 9th. Punch won £50 at Oxford, four mile heats.

Sir John Lade's ch. h. Punch, five years old,	-	3	2	1	1
Mr. O'Kelly's General, five years old,	-	2	1	2	dr.
Mr. Tombs' b. h. Tetrarch, aged,	-	-	1	3	dr.
General the favourite.					

August 10th. Punch was beat at Burford, (his majesty's plate of 100 gs. for five year olds,) carrying 9 st.—three mile heats.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. h. Dungannon, by Eclipse,	-	-	-	1	1
Sir J. Lade's ch. h. Punch,	-	-	-	2	dr.
Mr. Belson's br. h. Chance,	-	-	-	3	dr.

August 11th. Punch won £50 at Burford, three mile heats.

Sir J. Lade's ch. h. Punch,	-	-	-	3	1	1
Lord Sherborne's ro. h. Mountebank, six years old,	-	2	4	2		
Mr. Lade's gr. h. Wilbraham, five years old,	-	1	3	3		
Mr. O'Kelly's ch. h. General, five years old,	-	4	2	4		

August 17th. Punch won £50 at Lambourne, four mile heats; beating Mr. Thornton's Copper Bottom; &c.

August 29th. Punch was beat at Egham, (the noblemen and gentlemen's plate of £50,) four mile heats, by Fortunio, by Florizel.

September 21st. Punch was beat at Maidenhead, (the ladies' purse of £50,) four mile heats, by Chance, by Javelin, after winning the first heat.

July 19th, 1786. Punch, six years old, won £50 at Winchester, four mile heats, at two heats; beating Egham and Fortunio, by Florizel.

July 28th. Punch won a sweepstakes, of 10 gs. each, at Stockbridge, four miles; beating Miss Kingsland, by Trentham, five years old, (full sister of Tabitha, grandam of Sir Archy,) and Mr. O'Kelly's Serjeant.

July 31st. Punch was beat at Oxford for the town plate, four mile heats, by Miss Kingsland, at two heats.

August 22d. Punch was beat at Lambourne for £50, four mile heats, by Fortunio, by Florizel, at two heats. Punch the favourite.

September 5th. Punch was beat at Abingdon, (the gentlemen's purse of £50,) four mile heats.

Mr. Lade's gr. c. Pilot, by Pilot, four years old, 8 st.	1	0	1
Mr. Luttrell's b. g. Comet, five years old, 8 st. 10 lbs.	3	0	2
Sir J. Lade's ch. h. Punch, six years old, 9 st. 5 lbs.	5	3	3
Mr. Watt's br. m. Miss Kingsland, five years old, 8 st.			
12 lbs.	-	-	-
	-	-	2 dr.

September 20th. Punch was beat at Maidenhead, (the ladies' purse of £50,) four mile heats.

Mr. Watt's br. m. Miss Kingsland, five years old,	1	3	0	1
Mr. Clark's b. h. Trinidad, six years old,	-	3	1	4
Sir John Lade's ch. h. Punch, six years old,	6	7	0	2

October 2d. Punch, at Newmarket fall meeting, paid 90 gs. forfeit to Mr. Lade's gr. c. Pilot, by Pilot.—D. I.

April, 1787. Punch was beat at Newmarket, Craven meeting, by Duke of St. Alban's Challenger, 8 st. 7 lbs. each, (B. C.) for 200 gs.

Some doubt has been expressed whether Powers' Punch was the real Simon Pure; but many of our best informed sportsmen are of the

opinion that he was the veritable Punch, by Herod, run by Sir John Lade. Though not very successful on the turf, it will be perceived he contended against the best runners. Miss Kingsland (own sister to Sir Archy's grandam,) was a race nag of the first celebrity, distinguished for her frequent hard running and for brilliant success.—Powers' Punch got some valuable stock in this country, though standing under the most disadvantageous circumstances. (See Am. Turf Reg. and Sport. Mag. vol. 1, p. 14.)

OBITUARY AND OTHER NOTICES OF DISTINGUISHED HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

Such distinguished horses as Whalebone, Truffle, Cannon Ball and Black Lock, than whom few horses had greater celebrity in England, seem to me to deserve a more extended obituary notice than that given in your last number; and I have herewith sent you a brief summary of their performances, as collected from the Racing Calendars.

Hereafter, if desirable, I will furnish you the achievements of horses of recent importation, and those of their immediate progenitors, so far as is in my power. T.

1307. B. h. WHALEBONE, (own brother to Whisker and Woful,) by Waxy; dam Penelope, by Trumpator; grandam by Highflyer; Snap, Blank. In 1826 he stood at £21. We have no Racing Calendar for 1810.

1811. At 4—years old he won 60 gs. the king's plate, 50 gs. and 140 gs. at Newmarket, - - - - - 4

5. The king's plate and £50 at Newmarket, the cup at Northampton, 100 gs. and 200 gs. at Newmarket, 5
(This year, 1812, Woful, 3 years old, won 4 races at Newmarket.)

6. The king's plate at Guildford, the king's plate at Lewes, and 60 gs. - - - - - 3

Woful, this year, won 6 races at Newmarket.

1815. Whisker won the Derby stakes; that and the following year was winner ten times. He and Woful were also popular stallions.

Whalebone was beat or paid forfeit seven times. He was a capital runner, especially at four miles.

1808. B. h. TRUFFLE, (brother to Morel, and sire of Gov. Barbour's Young Truffle,) by Sorcerer; dam Hornby Lass, by imp. Buzzard; grandam Puzzle, by Matchem. He stood in 1815 at 15 gs.

1811. At 3—years old he won 100 gs. 700 gs. Garden stakes, 60 gs. and 200 gs. - - - - - 5

He was beat but once this year, (nor paid forfeit,) and that across the Flat—a match, equal weights, by the famous Phantom, of the same age.

1811.	4. He won 45 gs. 500 gs. 300 gs. (twice) and 65 gs.	- 5
	5. He won 550 gs. 400 gs. 300 gs. (twice)	- 4
	6. He won 200 gs. 100 gs. and 70 gs. (all won at Newmarket.)	- 3
		17

Truffle was a capital runner. He received forfeit from Phantom; beat Soothsayer, Grimalkin, Merry-go-round, Wellington, Web, Middlethorpe, Eccleston, Sorcery, and other famous horses. He usually ran short distances. With forfeits, he was beat eight times.

1810. B. h. CANNON BALL; got by Sancho, out of Grimaldi's dam. He stood at 10 gs. in 1820.

1813. At 3—years old he won 450 gs. at York, and the great produce stake at Newcastle,	- - - - 2
4. He won 220 gs. and the Constitution stakes at York, and 80 gs. at Newmarket,	- - - - 3
5. A class of the Oatlands, 100 gs. 450 gs. 3 prizes of 100 gs. each at Newmarket, the gold cup with 340 gs. and 80 gs. at Bilbury,	- - - - 8
6. A class of the Oatlands, £92, and £50 at Newmarket,	3
7. £175 at Newmarket,	- - - - 1
8. Class of the Oatlands, 50 gs. the king's plate and £50 at Newmarket,	- - - - 4
9. The Craven stakes, the king's plate and 50 gs. at Newmarket,	- - - - 3
	24

He won and received forfeit twenty-four times; beating Catton, Langold, Viscount, King of Diamonds, and many more good horses. He was a capital runner at all distances;—he *frequently* ran the Beacon course.—But few horses in England have run as much.

1814. B. h. BLACK LOCK, by White Lock; dam by Coriander; High-flyer, Pot8os. He stood in 1820 at 15 gs.

1816. At 2—years old he won 120 gs. at York, 80 gs. at Pontefract, 200 gs. at Doncaster,	- - - - 3
3. The Gascoigne stakes at Doncaster, 180 gs. and the Dundas stakes at Richmond,	- - - - 3
4. The Constitution stakes, 2 of the subscription purses and 250 gs. at York—the Doncaster stakes, 120 gs. 100 gs. the Doncaster club stakes, and the Dundas stakes at Richmond,	- - - - 9
5. The gold cup and 1 of the subscription purses at York,	2
	17

He was beat or paid forfeit six times—a capital four mile horse.

QUARTER RACING OF THE OLDEN TIME.

MR. EDITOR:

Landsford, S. C. Sept. 9, 1831.

For some years previous to the war of the revolution, quarter mile racing was the fashionable amusement in the state of North Carolina and the southern part of Virginia. Old Janus stood many years on Roanoke, propagating a beautiful, hardy, and speedy race of horses; and, as the gentlemen of fortune, in those days, were breeders of fine horses, they encouraged that kind of racing to which their stock was best adapted.

About that time, a race was run in Brunswick, Va. near the line of North Carolina, which, from a variety of circumstances, in popularity and interest rivalled the famous match of Henry and Eclipse. To insure success in that kind of racing, it required the exercise of great discretion and sound judgment; and these qualities were supposed to be possessed in an eminent degree by the gentleman making the race.

Col. D——y, of Virginia, met Mr. J. of North Carolina, (apparently by accident,) and proposed that, as short distance racing was going out of fashion, they should have one more, and for such a sum as both should remember. The terms were soon settled as follows:—to run in three months for 100 hogsheads of Petersburg inspected tobacco, p. p. a post match, (at that time called a “shake bag,”*) and to carry 160 lbs. on each horse.

Mr. J. sent his groom and horse to the ground some days previous to that on which the race was to be decided; but did not arrive himself until that morning. On his arrival, his groom stated that Col. D. had Bynum’s big filly there. To this Mr. J. replied: “You must be mistaken; there is an understanding between Col. A.” (who owned the big filly,) “and myself on that subject.” The groom still assured his master of his truth.

At the hour of running, Austin, (the groom of Mr. J.) led Paoli to the poles, and Old Ned led up Bynum’s big filly, on his master’s side.

Paoli was a full bred Janus, (raised by Capt. E. Haynes, of Northampton, N. C.) about 15 hands 2 inches; of uncommon beauty, fine forehead, round barrel; apparently light for a quarter horse; his muscles finely developed, but not very heavy; with beautiful and spirited action.

The big filly was about the same height, but much heavier in all her parts;—evidently possessing great strength (no slight recommendation in a race with heavy weight,) and a high reputation; having never lost a race. She was owned by Col. A. of Northampton.

* “Shake bag”—a term in cockfighting, meaning the privilege of fighting any fowl, without reference to size.

Mr. J. (a man of high and honourable feeling,) so soon as he saw the big filly, rode down the track to find Col. A. whom he charged with duplicity and a departure from his word. To this Col. A. replied, that, by a previous promise, he was bound to let Col. D. have his mare for any match he should make; (a promise he did not recollect at the time of the arrangement with Mr. J.) and no chance had since offered to advise him of it. At this moment the brother of Mr. J. rode up, saying the judges had taken their stands, and that his rider was now waiting his last orders. After the necessary directions, Mr. J. rode towards the ending post. Capt. Haynes managed at the starting poles.

The fame of the horses—the high reputation of the gentlemen who made the race—the great wager staked on the issue—(the main bet amounted to 147,000 lbs. of tobacco,*)—all united to collect a large crowd. They lined the paths as a solid wall the whole distance. All eyes were turned towards the start as the riders mounted. They made two turns, but did not come. At the third they passed the poles with the velocity of lightning. All was silence—not a man drew his breath—nothing was heard but the clattering of the horses. They passed with the noise and speed of a tempest—all saw that it was a close race, and that both horses and riders exerted themselves to the utmost.

Mr. J. saw, as they passed, that his rider had one foot out of the stirrup, rode down, meeting his rider, he asked how that chanced. "No chance at all, sir," said Austin. "We made two turns, and could not start. I saw old Ned did not mean to start fair. The big filly was as cool as a cucumber. Paoli beginning to fret, you know, sir, we had nothing to spare. So I drew one foot, to induce Ned to think I was off my guard. Paoli was in fine motion. He locked me at the poles. Away we came—both horses did their utmost, and the loss of the stirrup has won the race."

The crowd was still silent—so close had been the contest. All felt the decision was yet doubtful. The judges met, compared notes, and finally determined Paoli had won by 23 inches.

In horses so equally matched, both in speed and condition, much depended on the management of the riders. As they turned and locked for a start, a great deal depended on the temper of the horses. The filly, cool and gentle at a start, would balk for hours without fretting. Paoli, high-spirited and fiery in his temper, in a little time would have been in no condition from fretting. This Ned knew, and

* Tobacco notes at that time passed in Virginia and North Carolina as a circulating medium.

was determined to avail himself of it; but was induced to abandon his plan when he supposed that he saw Austin off his guard.

It is difficult to say which was the better nag. Their position in starting, a false step in running, might have made more than the distance by which Paoli won; and both sides considered the matter so doubtful that no second match was ever proposed.

Paoli was sold a gelding, as a saddle horse, for \$500;—a great price in those days. His reputation precluded all hope of using him as a racer in that country. D.

The various modes of starting in quarter mile racing, would almost require a volume to explain them. The horses did not start at the order of the judges, but were managed by the riders, or men who turned, and was a matter of much management and jockeyship.

SALLY HOPE.

This distinguished mare, a chestnut, was foaled in 1822, was by Sir Archie. Her dam, a bay, imported in 1814, when two years old, by Mr. Dunlop, of Petersburg, Virginia. For her more extended pedigree the reader is referred to the Turf Register, of this number, by which it will be seen that the ancestry of Sally Hope is of the purest and most renowned character, and embraces in an eminent degree the three favourite crosses of Herod, Matchem, and Eclipse. See the English Stud Book.

The dam of Sally Hope was purchased, shortly after her importation, by John T. Powdoin, Esq. of Surry, who owned her at his death. She brought a handsome colt by the Bussorah Arabian, which was the only one besides Sally Hope, while she was the property of that estate. She was afterwards sold and carried to Tennessee, where she has brought a chestnut filly, by Timoleon, in 1828, small, but handsome, and well made; a brown colt by Carolinian, in 1829, large, and very promising; and a bay filly, by Arab, in 1831. She is now in foal to the imported horse Leviathan. None of these have been trained.

Sally Hope was foaled and raised on the Bowdoin estate, in Brunswick county, Virginia. In the spring of 1826, she was broke and trained in the stable of Thomas Field, Esq. who, notwithstanding his intelligence and sagacity, failed, from some cause, to discover her superior merit, and returned her without any trial in public. She was then sent to Arab. While there, and before the solicitations of her gallant could overcome her maiden coyness, and induce her to submit to his embraces, (seemingly conscious of her future glory in another line,) an agent of the Messrs. Garrisons of Norfolk, who wished to purchase some good horses for the turf, met with Sally Hope, and being very much pleased with her form and blood, purchased her.

1. Sally Hope was trained in the fall of 1826, then four years old. Her debut was in Gloucester county, Va. which race she lost.

2. Her next race was over the Norfolk course, [then and still, this 21st of April, 1832, twenty-nine feet short of a mile,] where she beat Sir Austin

and Peggy, mile heats, for a purse of \$200, in two heats. Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 49 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 9 s. Won with ease.

3. At Washington, D. C. (same fall,) she won with ease a purse of \$200, two mile heats; beating Fairfax, Trumpator and Oscar. Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 52 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 54 s.

4. On the next day, at the same place, she ran a two mile race against Eliza White, by Sir Archy, and Fairfax. She won the first heat, and lost the second in consequence of one of her plates springing, cutting her ankle, and was drawn. The race was won by Eliza White.

5. December 23d, at Norfolk, (the course excessively heavy,) she ran a match against Eagle (a celebrated gelding that had been running for years in that part of the country with unrivalled success,) for \$2000, two mile heats, and was beaten about a length. Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 50 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 51 s. She carried more than her proper weight, and was badly rode by a boy, who had been reduced very much in the attempt to bring him to the right weight.

6. Spring of 1827, at Newmarket, she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, three mile heats; beating Pirate, at two heats, with ease.

7. At the same place, the second day after, she ran for the annual post-stake, three miles, and was beaten by Lafayette—beating several others. She lost this race by her rider's pulling her up at the end of two miles in a three mile race.

8. At Norfolk she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats.

9. At the same place she was beaten for the jockey club purse of \$600, three mile heats, by Ariel;—course very deep and heavy. In the first heat Sally Hope trailed Ariel, and made a run at her in the last half mile; but the track was muddy and favourable to the short stride of Ariel, who won the heat. In the second heat Sally Hope trusted to Gohanna, but in vain, to beat Ariel. Perhaps no horse of her day could run with Ariel in *mud*.

10. Fall of 1827, at Broad Rock, she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats, with ease; beating Trumpator and Phillis. Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 52 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 47 s.—“Excellent time, especially for a second heat.”

11. At Tree Hill she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats; beating, with ease, Phillis, Magazine, Leopoldstadt and Saluda. Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 1 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 56 s.

12. At Charles City court house she won, with great ease, the jockey club purse of \$300.

13. At the Nottoway races she won the proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats; beating Trumpator.

14. At Belfield she won the proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats; beating, with great ease, Snow Storm—the first and only time of his being beaten. Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 57 s.—2d heat, 4 m. Sally Hope had been in Col. Wynn's stable since the Tree Hill races, and was now bought by him for \$1600. Ariel was in the same stable.

15. At Newhope, Halifax, N. C. Sally Hope won the proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats; beating Trumpator and others.

16. At Boydton, Va. she won the proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats; beating her competitors with ease.

17. Winter of 1828, at Augusta, Geo. she won a purse of \$300, three mile heats; beating four or five horses.

18. At Charleston, S. C. she won a purse of \$466, three mile heats; beating, with ease, Nondescript, Lady Lightfoot* and Archy. Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 51 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 3 s.

19. Spring, at Newhope, Halifax, N. C. Sally Hope, six years old, won the jockey club purse of \$600, four mile heats; beating the celebrated race mare Betsey Ransom, four years old, and Nutcracker.

20. At Belfield she walked over for the jockey club purse of \$300, three mile heats. After this race she was sold, with Ariel, to Dr. Bolling, for \$2000 each.

21. At Newmarket she won the jockey club purse of \$700; beating, with great ease, Industry.

22. At Tree Hill she won the poststake of \$450, four miles; beating, with ease, Trumpator and Palemon.

23. At Broad Rock she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats; beating Virginia Heath.

24. At Norfolk she won the jockey club purse of \$700, four mile heats; beating Reputation and Pirate.

25. At Boydton she won the jockey club purse of \$450, four mile heats.

26. Fall, at Norfolk she won the proprietor's purse of \$300, three mile heats; beating, with ease, Reputation. Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 54 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 57 s. After this, one of her fore legs complaining, she was put out of training; and in February, 1829, was purchased by Dr. Merritt, of Hicksford—to whom, jointly with his brother, Wm. H. E. Merritt, she now belongs.

27. Spring of 1829, at Belfield (then in Capt. Harrison's stable,) she won the jockey club purse of \$300, three mile heats; beating, with ease, Brunette, and others. Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 59 s. After this race, she complained so much of the injured leg, as to make it expedient to put her out of training, and this performance closed her racing career.

It is possible that the preceding account may be erroneous, as it is certainly deficient in some particulars. She changed owners several times; and none of them having preserved an accurate statement of her performances, while in their possession, it is difficult now to make a detailed and full statement of her races. The foregoing is believed to be correct; but if any error exists, it would, on being designated, be cheerfully rectified.

Sally Hope is a chestnut, has a small star, and one hind foot white, just above the hoof; is 5 feet 1½ inches high; plain in her appearance, but in good form for racing. She has an abundance of bone and muscle, and on the whole is more remarkable for strength than beauty.

In the spring of 1831 she brought a fine bay colt by the imp. horse Young Truffle, and is now in foal to the imp. horse Leviathan.

As distinguished as Sally Hope's racing career is known to be, it is doubted whether her merit has been properly graduated. She lost some races at

* Not the celebrated Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy.

first—in every instance, it is said, by accident and the inexperience and mismanagement of her owners and trainers. To these causes is to be mainly attributed the loss of her race against Ariel. They were afterwards in the same stable for a long time, during which Sally Hope never lost a heat; while Ariel lost several races, and Sally Hope proved superior in every private trial ever made with them. Sally Hope always beat Trumpator with ease; to accomplish which, Ariel had to exert her utmost powers, and sometimes with doubtful and divided reputation. It was the opinion of their owners, that Sally Hope was superior to Ariel at any distance.

Mr. Jas. S. Garrison, her former owner, whose skill and judgment have brought into notice Polly Hopkins, and other good racers, in a letter written in 1830, says: "She (Sally Hope) is decidedly, in my opinion, the *best bred mare in America*, and [with 121 lbs.] the *best four mile horse* (which was her forte,) in this country."

The following is extracted from a letter of that liberal and enterprising sportsman, Col. Wm. Wynn, who has been the fortunate owner of some of our best race horses:—"I wished to run Ariel the second day thereafter," (at the Tree Hill races in the fall of 1827,) "in a poststake, four miles out; and finding Sally Hope was likely to run in the same, I thought it prudent to take Sally from her then owners, upon shares with Ariel—not wishing to risk her beating her. I kept them together until the Halifax, N. C. races, (the same fall,) when I was forced to give \$1600 for Sally Hope, or have her taken from me." "After I became her owner, I ran her two, three and four mile heats, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; and I never ran her in any race, after I purchased her, but I could, at any part of the race, have taken the track when I wished it." "In this heat" (the first in the four mile race at Newhope, Halifax, N. C. spring of 1828,) "I directed my rider to take the track, though I was carrying 115 lbs. because I knew Betsey Ransom was a mare of great speed. The first two miles of this race were run very fast—Sally taking the track, and keeping it with much ease the last two miles." Betsey Ransom, who carried 97 lbs. was drawn after the first heat. "To say the least of Sally Hope, whose pedigree, I presume, is inferior to none, she stands *unrivalled* in the *racing calendar*. I offer as proof of this, that she remained on the turf from 1826 till 1829. During this time, I travelled and ran her in four different states, from two to four miles. She won in succession nineteen* races, and was never beaten a single heat in either case." "I always found, when necessary, she made quick races. I sold Sally for \$2000."

After the spring of 1827, Sally Hope never lost a heat; and this, too, in eighteen races, in four different states, under the management of four different trainers and owners—over the standard courses, and against our best horses. From the Broad Rock races, in the fall of 1827, to the Boydton spring races, in 1828, (a period of about eight months,) she travelled 1200 or 1500 miles—ran sixteen races (a large portion of them three and four miles,) against a succession of fresh horses, and achieved a victory at each contest. American Eclipse (the pride and boast of the north) won in all,

* Col. W. mistakes the exact number, or I have omitted one race.

eight races. Virginian, before he trained off, ran twelve races, of which he lost two, (one by an accident,) and won ten. The reputation of these horses is established on a firm basis, and yet their joint success only equals Sally Hope's eighteen races.

Sally Hope's success seemed at first doubtful, and for two seasons was checked by accidents and misfortunes; but she at last conquered all difficulties, and with peculiar felicity, continued to add to her fame and gather new laurels, until she finally retired, full of honour and renown.†

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Mr. John Mytton rode from Cambridge to Birmingham, and back again to Cambridge, on the 12th ult. being a distance of 208 miles. The match was, that Mr. M. should ride the distance in nineteen hours, upon horses not exceeding seven in number, and not to engage any horse farther than the first thirty-three miles, but to run the risk of getting any sort. He, however, performed his task in seventeen hours and fifty minutes, out of which time he stayed five hours and thirty minutes, in consequence of the delay occasioned by not having ordered horses beforehand; so that the seven horses (all hacks but one,) performed the 208 miles in 12 hours and 20 minutes.

MR. OSBALDESTON'S MATCH,

Saturday, November 5.

Since the celebrated race between Sir Joshua and Filho da Puta in 1816, nothing has excited so much interest in the sporting world, or attracted so large an assemblage to Newmarket, as this arduous undertaking of Mr. Osbaldeston's.

The Houghton meeting had been better attended than either of the previous ones, but no extraordinary symptoms of bustle or business were exhibited before Friday afternoon; about which time numerous parties began to arrive from all parts of the country, and so crowded was the little town before night, that many were condemned to pass the tedious hours as best they could, not a bed being to be had for love or money.

† Sally Hope won twenty-two out of twenty-seven races in one year, (ten in succession.) Polly Hopkins won twenty-three out of thirty. Of Ariel's performances we are not so particularly informed; but she ran more severe races within a short time, and in extraordinary time—not much inferior to the famous Monsieur Tonson and Sally Walker, by both of whom she was repeatedly, but *not much* beaten.

[*Note.*—Under date of April 17th, 1832, the author of the preceding memoir says, that though the evidence has been somewhat confused or conflicting, he is “inclined to think that Sally Hope did not run at Gloucester court-house in the fall of 1826, or for the proprietor's purse at Norfolk, in the spring of 1827.” In the calculation, these two of course are to be deducted;—making her victories twenty-one out of twenty-five contests!]

The match, as most of our readers are already aware, was made sometime previous to the July meeting, between Colonel Charité and Mr. Osbaldeston, for 1000 gs. aside; the terms being, that the latter should ride 200 miles in ten hours, during the ensuing Houghton meeting, with an unlimited number of horses. The undertaking was certainly a Herculean one, and all circumstances being taken into consideration, the chances appeared so much in favour of time, that, up to the week previous to the performance, the backers of "the old stager" were numerous and steady.

The grounds upon which they rested their opinion were, Mr. Osbaldeston's *supposed* age (47,) the fatigue necessarily attendant upon such frequent mounting and dismounting, the uncertainty of the weather, the chance of horses falling lame or becoming restive, and many similar contingencies. On the other hand, the squire was backed freely by his friends, from their knowledge of his vigorous constitution, active habits, and more than ordinary nerve and stamina, which, added to the severe training he had for sometime subjected himself to, (riding in all weathers 50 and 60 miles a day,) rendered them perfectly confident as to the result of the match.

In appearance, Mr. Osbaldeston has little of what is usually understood by the term *sporting*. He is rather below the middle size, with a large and muscular frame, the legs somewhat disproportioned to the body, and appearing, when on horseback, to belong rather to the animal than the man, so firm and steady is his seat. He states that his age is not 47 by several years, though, judging from his countenance and general appearance, we should say he could hardly be less; this, however, may be the effect of severe exercise, and constant exposure to the weather at all seasons.

His ordinary costume is a plain dress coat, with trowsers, which being worn without straps, are usually drawn half way up his legs. In his manner and address he is equally unpretending.

The ground over which the match was performed was four miles in length, being half a mile farther than the round course, beginning and ending at the duke's stand. Mr. Bowater acted as umpire for Col. Charité, and Mr. Thelluson for Mr. Osbaldeston.

The saddles were covered with lamb-skin, and marked with the names of the horses to be ridden, and the order in which they were to be brought to the post. At twelve minutes past 7, Mr. Osbaldeston, dressed in a purple silk jacket, black velvet cap, doe-skin breeches, and top boots, started on his own mare, Emma, and dividing the distance into heats of four miles each, performed it with twenty-eight horses, as follows:

No.	Owners' Names.	Names of the Horses.	Age.	Mts.	Time.	Remarks.
1	Mr. Osbaldeston's	Emma	aged	4	0h 9m 0s	A very heavy rain at the beginning, and continued at times nearly for 3 hours.
2	Mr. Sowerby's	Paradox	4	4	9 20	
3	Mr. Osbaldeston's	Liberty	aged	4	9 25	
4	Mr. Sowerby's	Coroner	6	4	9 15	
5	Mr. Osbaldeston's	Ebberston	aged	4	9 44	24 miles in 58 minutes including stoppages.
6	Ditto	Don Juan	aged	4	9 0	
7	Mr. Tilburne's	Morgan Rattler . . .	aged	4	9 13	Fell lame; came in at a trot.
8	Mr. Sowerby's	Paradox . . . 2d time	4	4	9 6	
9	Mr. Osbaldeston's	Cannon-ball	aged	4	9 23	
10	Ditto	Clasher	aged	4	9 25	
11	Mr. Shrigley's	Ultima	aged	4	9 10	48 miles in 2 h. 1 m. 5 s.
12	Mr. Tilburne's	Fairy	4	4	9 5	
13	Mr. Sowerby's	Coroner . . . 2d time	6	4	8 40	60 miles in 2 h. 33 m.
14	Mr. Osbaldeston's	Liberty . . . 2d time	aged	4	9 21	
15	Ditto	Emma 2d time	aged	4	9 21	72 miles in 3 h. 4 m.
16	Ditto	Don Juan . . . 2d time	aged	4	9 8	
17	Ditto	Ebberston . . . 2d time	aged	4	8 10	Rain subsided, very cold.
18	Ditto	Cannon-ball . . 2d time	aged	4	9 45	
19	Mr. Shrigley's	Ultima 2d time	aged	4	9 0	80 miles in 3 h. 25 1/2 m.
20	Mr. Gully's	Tranby	5	4	8 10	
21	Mr. Tilburne's	Fairy 2d time	4	4	8 8	100 miles in 4 h. 19 m. 52 s.
22	Ditto	Morgan Rattler 2d time	aged	4	9 28	
23	Mr. Gully's	Tramp colt	3	4	8 58	120 miles in 5 h. 11 1/2 m. and took refreshment in the stand.
24	Mr. Arnold's	Dolly	4	4	8 58	
25	Lord Lowther's	Acorn colt	3	4	9 2	Ikey stopped short and turned round, and Mr. O. threw himself off, but soon remounted.
26	Lord Lowther's	Smolensko colt . . .	3	4	8 52	
27	Mr. Gully's	Tranby 2d time	5	4	8 0	Even betting on match.
28	Mr. J. Robinson's	Skirmisher	aged	4	9 25	
29	Mr. Rush's	Guildford	5	4	8 25	136 miles in 6 hours.
30	Mr. Arnold's	Dolly 2d time	4	4	8 45	
31	Mr. Rush's	Ikey Solomons . . .	4	4	12 0	Pulled up lame.
32	Mr. Henry's	Tam-o'-Shanter . . .	3	4	9 40	
33	Mr. G. Edwards'	El Dorado	aged	4	9 20	Weather unfavourable.
34	Mr. Wagstaff's	Coventry	4	4	9 0	
35	Col. Wilson's	Ringleader	4	4	8 42	Tranby did his 16 miles in 33 m. 15 s.
36	Mr. Gully's	Tranby 3d time	5	4	8 15	
37	Mr. Pettit's	Ipsala	4	4	8 20	A tremendous shower.
38	Mr. J. Robinson's	Skirmisher . . . 2d time	aged	4	8 45	
39	Mr. Rush's	Guildford . . . 2d time	5	4	9 10	The weather improved.
40	Mr. Wagstaff's	Streamlet	3	4	8 50	
41	Lord Ranelagh's	Donegani	4	4	9 12	Odds 6 to 4 in 9 hours, and 10 to 1 in 10 hrs.
42	Mr. Payne's	Hazzan	4	4	9 0	
43	Mr. W. Chifney's	Surprise filly	3	4	9 10	Weather improved.
44	Col. Wilson's	Ringleader . . . 2d time	4	4	9 30	
45	Mr. Gully's	Tranby 4th time	5	4	8 50	The weather improved.
46	Mr. Wagstaff's	Coventry . . . 2d time	4	4	9 30	
47	Mr. Pettit's	Ipsala 2d time	4	4	9 0	The weather improved.
48	Lord Ranelagh's	Donegani . . . 2d time	4	4	9 0	
49	Mr. Wagstaff's	Streamlet . . . 2d time	3	4	10 15	The weather improved.
50	Mr. J. Robinson's	Skirmisher . . . 3d time	aged	4	9 40	

200 8 42 0

Performed in
 Allowed for stoppages, &c.

h. m. s.
 7 19 4
 1 22 56
 8 42 0

This arduous undertaking was finished at half past 3 o'clock, being one hour and eighteen minutes within the time specified; and was performed, allowing for stoppages, at the rate of 26 miles an hour!

We have before stated that, previous to the Houghton meeting, the betting was in favour of time; at the beginning of the week, however, it changed to 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 on the performance; and at starting, was 5 to 2 on the match, and 2 to 1 against its being done in nine hours. Mr. Gully took a thousand to a hundred that it was done in nine hours, Mr. Osbaldeston standing half the bet. He is reported to have won, after paying all expenses, near £2000.

Since the match was performed, Mr. Osbaldeston has sent forth the following challenges to *the whole world!*

"I challenge any man in the world, of any age, weighing or carrying my weight, to ride any distance he prefers, from 200 to 500 miles, for £20,000; but if he will only ride 200 or 250 miles, I will ride for £10,000. Or I will ride against the jockey of 7 stone, whom they talk of backing, to ride 200 miles in eight hours, receiving thirty minutes for the difference between 7 stone and 11 stone; or I will take £10,000 to £3000, or £20,000 to £6000, that I ride 200 miles in eight hours, which, it must be allowed, would be a wonderful performance for 11 stone odd, and I think almost impossible; at least, a single accident would lose the match, and I should scarcely have time to mount and dismount. I am always to be heard of at Pitsford, near Northampton.

GEORGE OSBALDESTON.

"Pitsford, Wednesday, Nov. 16."

LOSS OF VALUABLE HORSES COMING TO AMERICA.

The readers of the English (February No.) Sporting Magazine, we are confident, will regret to hear that the stallion Godolphin, the Centaur mare, out of Maresfield's dam, the mare by Magistrate, out of Mannella, and Locket, (bought by Mr. Avery of Virginia,) which were exported for this country in September last, all died on the passage to America from the very rough and tempestuous state of the weather. Poor Godolphin was absolutely beaten to pieces.

As a matter of *turf history*, we should be glad to record any further particulars about these fine, but unfortunate animals—their cost, performances, family, honours, &c. &c. How interesting to our readers would be *notes*, made in England during his search for their best horses, by one of Mr. Avery's taste and judgment; or such as might be given by another gentleman, recently returned from Europe, who visited, under most favourable auspices and with much previous knowledge, the best attended and most fashionable race courses in England.

VETERINARY.

MR. EDITOR:

I have read with attention the communication on "colts' distemper," in No. 6, vol. 3; and as the writer requests that some one will point out the impropriety, if any, in the treatment, or will suggest any thing that was left undone, that should have been done; I propose to offer my feeble aid on the occasion; especially as I differ with the gentleman, greatly, in the mode of treatment. I believe this disease to be *contagious*, and that the horse will have it *more than once*—but that the subsequent attacks are always mild, after a gathering has once taken place between the jaws, and the matter of the strangles properly discharged.

I have bred horses upwards of twenty years, and during that period of time, have had this formidable disease repeatedly; in fact have never raised a horse but what has had it; and when the colts' distemper attacks the young, the aged horses have generally a touch of the disease. But what is most remarkable, I have a neighbour, who has assured me, that he never had a horse affected in this way in his life—a most extraordinary exception. Now, sir, I can assure you, with truth, that although some very severe cases have occurred with me, I have never lost a horse, and have *never bled one*; with a single exception. The case was this—The colt was a beautiful animal, and had been much admired by a Pennsylvania drover, who was down in our part of the country, during the war. About two years after, Mr. B. the aforesaid drover; who was among the most sagacious men about horses I have ever seen, visited us again, and inquired of me for the colt—I replied that he was not worth looking at, having been nearly destroyed by the distemper. The man insisted on seeing him; and he was accordingly shown, in a remote enclosure. The colt had, for a long time, passed the crisis of the disease, and was entirely out of danger; but had been so much diseased, that his hind legs exhibited the appearance of grease or scratches. Mr. B. observed, that it was the remains of the distemper, and that if I would cut off a joint from his long and beautiful tail, and permit it to bleed half an hour—he would soon be entirely well. This was done accordingly, the next day, and the prediction was verified. I have been thus particular in stating this case, for it was different from any I have ever seen; because, with all due submission, I think the great error in Mr. McLeod's treatment of his colt was the bleeding; and he adds, in the last paragraph, that "if he had now a similar one," he would bleed every day the first week, &c. Notwithstanding the similarity between incipient strangles and common cold, there should be a great difference in the mode of treatment. In the latter case, it is good to bleed; but in the former, it is interrupting a process of nature, where every means should be employed to promote suppuration. I have seen this sentiment in some valuable book, and have been long convinced of its truth. In the particular case of Mr. McL's colt, I should have clipped the hair from off the tumour, *instantly*; and applied a strong blister, keeping the bowels gently open with glysters. In ordinary cases, fomentations and poultices will do very well. It was once recommended to me to give hoar-hound tea, with powdered

rosin in it, in the form of a drench, in order so restore the appetite speedily; and to the best of my recollection, it had a good effect. Some years have elapsed since I tried it. I know that it is a common practice to bleed; but all the authors that I have seen, are opposed to it. I think, too, the pouring of the vinegar, with the eggs, into the nostrils of Mr. McL's colt, must have had an injurious effect. "Glanders may be produced by any thing that injures, or for a length of time acts upon, and weakens the vital energy of this membrane." "They have been produced by the injection of *stimulating and acrid substances up the nostril*; and every thing that weakens the constitution generally, will lead to glanders." I throw this out for consideration, having never had, and in fact, having never seen, a case of glanders, in my life, and I hope I never may. This extract is from an admirable work on the horse—The Farmer's Series, in the Library of Useful Knowledge. I have just opened Hinds' book to see what he says on the subject. He remarks, "and yet I should be very loth to recommend purging or bleeding for strangles, as I have seen done with no good effect; for, although the symptoms are thereby lowered, yet the continuance of the disorder is protracted to an immeasurable length, and I have heard of the strangles devolving into glanders by this course of proceeding; the subject of this being a five year old mare." He proceeds—"On the contrary, the disorder being constitutional, that is to say, an effort of nature to relieve itself of some noxious matters, the strength of the animal system should be sustained, in some degree, proportioned to what it may obviously require. Therefore, horses that may be in good condition, at the time of the attack, and withal highly feverish and full of corn, will only require opening medicines; whilst a brisk purgative might do harm, by lessening the access of matter to the tumour, and the system would still retain a portion of the offensive cause of disease, which would break forth at a future period in some one or other of the correspondent diseases dependent on tubercular affections."

At the risk of being deemed tedious, I will relate a remarkable case, which occurred to me, two years ago, and which serves to illustrate the peculiar character of this disease. A medical gentleman had informed me, sometime previous to this, that he was satisfied, the distemper could be arrested completely, by giving a dose of calomel in the incipient stage of the disease, and I determined to try it the first opportunity. Having rode out a few miles, in the neighbourhood; returning, I discovered that my horse had the disease coming on him. He was an animal that I valued highly; between four and five years old. The next day I weighed a dose of calomel, two drachms, or two and a half, and gave it to him. The ensuing day the horse looked lively and well; and, in the evening, my son rode him out two miles, for exercise. The project seemed to succeed admirably; the disease suppressed. Unlocking the stable door on the third morning, and looking at the horse, I discovered the right hock dreadfully enlarged and swollen, and the animal not lame. Hot baths were applied, &c. The following morning, the other hock was swelled and enlarged, in like manner, but no lameness. The swelling was prodigious. That on the left hock yielded after a short time, but the other proved more obstinate—It finally

diminished, and settled down to the size and appearance of a bog-spavin—and I commenced using him. In five or six months, he appeared to be slightly lamed, which, however, would pass off, after riding a mile or two. I tried every thing that I could hear of, and finally blistered, but without success. I should like to try firing, but have never seen the operation performed; and no person, in this part of the country, knows any thing about it. This, to me, seems an extraordinary case. I have supposed that the matter of the strangles was thrown back on the system, and settled in the hocks, which probably were the weakest points. His legs were uncommonly handsome and fine. He now passes for a spavined horse; and, but for this accident, would have been of great value to me. This satisfied me of the folly of attempting to suppress a disease of this character, and I have regretted listening to the advice of the physician on this occasion. I might add, that five or six months after giving the calomel, I had occasion to bleed this horse; and the operation was followed with a most dreadfully inflamed neck, and the creature would have suffocated, but for the timely application of a blister to the inflamed part. He was bled with perfect ease, without tying up the neck; and it was the only instance in the course of my life, of any accident occurring, or injury of any sort, from my performing an operation of the kind; and, I can safely affirm, that I never took more pains. G.

OBESITY INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE POWER OF PROCREATION—APPLICABLE TO COVERING HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

Richmond, Va. Feb. 19, 1832.

I wish, through the medium of this work, to call the attention of those persons who have the control of Stallions to the fact, that covering horses, for the most part, are kept in too high order during the covering season; for I am confident, from facts that fell under my notice, that a horse, of the very best stock in this state, was, by this mismanagement, made the source of great loss, not only to those who put mares to him, but to his owner, by his obtaining thereby the reputation of an *unsure foal getter*.

It is a fact, that is now well ascertained, that if a moderate proportion of fat indicates strength, its superabundance is almost always a sign of weakness;* for oftentimes the causes that evidently weaken the powers of life produce a considerable quantity of fat; such as inactivity, rest, great and long continued hæmorrhage, and particularly *castration*, (which takes from the vital powers part of their activity, and from nutrition part of its energy,) is oftentimes marked by excessive corpulency. On the other hand, as a certain degree of development of the vital powers is necessary for generation, animals, who are too fat, are, in general, unfitted for the function. In woman this fact is remarkable; it is not less so in man. In other animals we make the same observation. It is well known that as fowls are fattened for the table they cease to lay eggs. In fine, we are forced to conclude that there is a constant relation between the secretion of semen and the exhalation of fat, and that these two fluids are in an inverse ratio to each other.

RICHARD, OF RICHMOND, M. D.

* See Bichat's Gen. Anat. page 122-23, vol. 1.

TO EXPEL THE LONG WHITE WORM FROM THE HORSE.

MR. EDITOR:

New Bedford, May 31.

I have recently found that the long white worm in horses may be speedily removed, by administering one drachm of antimony in powder, daily, for a short time.

R. S. S.

TO PREVENT HORSES FROM RUBBING THE HAIR OFF THE TAIL.

I prevent my horses from rubbing the hair from their tails or manes, by washing in suds made of soft warm water and castile, turpentine, or soft soap; and if very bad, after they are quite dry, anointing them with lamp oil, in which an ounce of sulphur has been simmered, and after a day or two, wash.

R. S. S.

POULTICES should be made sufficiently thick, but not so thick as to dry too quickly. Should be frequently wetted with the fluid with which it is made. Poultices to the legs should not be tied too tight; they should never be too hot when applied. An old worsted stocking brought over the hoof, and secured below with a bit of broad list, is a convenient way of applying one.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

MR. EDITOR:

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1832.

I am much pleased to find, by your last number of the Sporting Magazine, that the subject of rifle shooting is beginning to assume a station among the sports of the day. The exercise is manly and healthful; and to those who are skilled in the art, no amusement can be more exciting or interesting. Among my acquaintance, I have known persons, on days of public amusements, to retire alone to the woods, for the purpose of enjoying the satisfaction of cutting a target to pieces with a ball. I have done so myself; and having tasted the pleasure, I cannot but applaud the man and the motive for bringing the subject before the public. Your friend "Altamaha" seems to have taken up the subject in good earnest, and, like a true marksman, is anxious to impart the secret to others. I therefore wish he would favour the public with his experience, and explain what he believes to be the true science of the art. His communication in the number before me is an admirable illustration of the difficulties to a beginner; and his explanation, though satisfactory to a marksman, is too brief to induce a beginner to persevere. I hope, therefore, he will favour us with all the minutiae, and thereby induce others to adopt an exercise that is less dangerous, and quite as rational as any other to which a gun can be applied. I have not yet tried his mode of patching, but will do so on the first opportunity. The parchment patches I must, however, say are more simple.

Your Sharpsburg friend is also true to the "groove." I like the manly proposition in his challenge; but I like better the offer of the rites of hospitality, where the superiority may be decided upon the principles of competition alone.

If the decision cannot be made as proposed, I would offer another mode, which might be less expensive to the parties, and in which I have no objection to join. It is, that each party prepare a card six inches in diameter—paste in the centre a piece of white paper, the size of a half dollar; and in the presence of two friends fire twenty shots in succession. The cards to be forwarded to you, with the certificates of the friends; and he who has presented the worst card shall pay the expense of a lithograph engraving of the best card so offered. The expense of travelling and time lost will thus be saved, and it appears to me that the object may thus be accomplished.

Yours, &c.

J. M. S.

A DAY'S SHOOTING.—Two gentlemen left Philadelphia on the 22d of March last, at half past 6 o'clock in the morning, on a snipe shooting excursion, and drove twenty-three miles—commenced shooting at half past 12 o'clock, and bagged 86 snipe that afternoon.

T. P. G.	-	-	-	50
A. C. L.	-	-	-	36

OF THE BREEDING OF DOGS.

From the earliest times a great diversity of opinion has existed respecting the proper age at which dogs should be allowed to breed, with the view of producing strong and healthy puppies.

We are informed by Aristotle, that ancient sportsmen, for the ennobling of their race of dogs, did not suffer the male to engender till he was four years of age, and the female three; and that the former was only allowed to propagate for eight years thereafter, and the latter for six years. They conceived that the progeny of such would be much stronger than those bred at an earlier age. This opinion does not, however, hold good, although it is found that the pups produced by a female under twelve months are generally weak. It is now ascertained from patient investigation and experience, that a female should be fully twelve months old before she is allowed to engender, and that whelps produced by a dam about this age are as good as those at any later period. The male ought to be at his full strength and symmetry, but not aged, as the offspring of such are generally dull and deficient in spirit.

The usual time at which females are seized with the *furor uterinus* is at the age of twelve months, but there are many instances where it is felt at eight; and it generally lasts about eighteen days. For the first four or five days she will not receive the embraces of the male, but keeps up a

sportive dalliance with him; after which, unbounded vent is given to her desires, and even with a variety of males; from the termination of which, she is gravid nine weeks, or sixty-three days, and produces from five to twelve puppies, according to her size.

Breeders are in the habit of restraining the desire of the female, and, in general only allow her to be warded two or three times, which proves as effectual as the most unrestrained commerce. Indeed it has been found, that from six to eight puppies have been the fruits of one coitus, and in some instances even eleven.

Albertus mentions, that he saw a mastiff bitch, which brought forth at three litters fifty whelps,—viz. nineteen at the first, eighteen at the second, and thirteen at the third litter. Some females have been known to have puppies three times in a year; but this generally has the effect of destroying their constitution. Those, therefore, who have a regard for their dogs, and wish to preserve a healthy race, will never allow the female to produce oftener than once a year.

It need hardly be remarked, that if it is wished to preserve a breed of dogs, uncontaminated, all intercourse with those of different races must be strictly guarded against. The animals, from which a breed is to be taken, should be as perfect in their form, as possible; as it would be in vain to expect handsome puppies from an ill-made sire and dam, although it not unfrequently happens, that in the case of one of the parents being cross in its make, an elegant progeny may be produced by the other possessing a more perfect symmetry. But this ought never to be depended upon, and crosses should be carefully guarded against.

“——— Consider well

His lineage; what his fathers did of old,
Chiefs of the pack, and first to climb the rock,
Or plunge into the deep.” *Somerville.*

Care should also be taken that the dog is stout, his shape good, and colour of the right kind, his nose fine, and that he has a proper method of hunting. Be sure that he is no *babbler* or *skirter*. The former is the worst fault a hound can be guilty of, and is apt to be followed by others. Those that *skirt* are always unsteady and changing, and lose more foxes than they kill. If the dogs are otherwise good, this imperfection may be rectified by a more steady parent of the opposite sex.

Breeding from the same stock is to be strictly avoided, as it is found that all animals (even man himself) soon degenerate by too close a union in blood. If, therefore, a perfect race is wished, every possible attention should be paid to obtain alliances betwixt the sexes by animals not connected by consanguinity, or at least not very near.

The time of producing in most animals lies with the female. In the dog species the spring is the usual season of desire, commencing generally in February or March; and this is certainly the best time of the year, for pups whelped in summer are always stronger and more likely to be straight and firm about the joints than those of a winter litter, which often suffer materially from the cold, and become rickety.

Thus far as regards the breeding of dogs in general; but in sporting dogs there are various opinions as to the time at which they should be bred.—The strictest attention, however, should be observed in regard of both male and female being in good health, and perfect in their points; their faculty of smell should also be in high perfection, although it sometimes happens that cross ill-made dogs possess excellent qualities in this respect; and when this is the case, and a breed is desired from them, a good male of fine symmetry should be selected.

Much vigilance is necessary on the part of the feeder, to watch the females going to heat, and they should immediately be separated from the rest of the pack, which will prevent quarrelling. From neglect of this kind, it has not unfrequently happened that the best dogs of a pack have fallen victims to these broils.

While in pup, the female should not be hunted more than the first month, as it often proves dangerous to her, and also to her litter. During this state, however, moderate exercise will be found of great service in preserving her health, and is, in consequence, likely to give strength to her offspring.

Mr. Daniel is of opinion that winter whelps, if they survive, come in well the following season, and that they are generally hardy and handsome; and he recommends to have no puppies later than April, as they seldom thrive; and that of the early pups five or six should be kept, and of the later ones not more than half that number. We, however, beg to dissent from this conclusion, for the reasons stated in a former paragraph.

When the female has pupped, and the young ones have been cleaned by her tongue, it will be proper to select such as are to be kept, while those that are deemed superfluous should be immediately drowned. In the choice, a preference should be given to those having a resemblance to dogs of the pack, of established worth, and possessing, at the same time, the strongest make, as the smaller pups are likely to turn out weak. If a whole litter is wished to be preserved, and if it is larger than can be nursed, with ease, by the dam, a few should be taken from her, and given to a foster-mother. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to get another bitch to nurse strange pups. A method, which has been successfully practised, is to rub the puppies, so selected, with a little of the foster-mother's milk, when, in general, she will carefully lick them, and adopt them as her own.

While nursing, the bitches should be well fed with flesh, broth, milk, porridge, &c. several times a-day; when a few weeks old, milk should be offered to the puppies, and they will soon learn to lap it, which will greatly relieve the dams. By the end of six weeks they will be able to feed themselves, and may then be removed from their nursing quarters. These observations apply to dogs generally.

Many of the most experienced sportsmen, and also writers on that subject, conceive that hounds may be hunted while nursing; but this is an opinion in which no physiologist or medical man can concur, for violent exercise, and irritation of any kind, have a strong tendency to hurt the quality of the milk, and must, consequently, have a bad effect on the young progeny.

When the puppies are three or four days old, the tops of their tails should be twisted off. This operation is performed by placing the tail between the fore-finger and thumb; press the nail of the latter on the joint, and twist the tip of the tail gently round, and a slight pull will separate it; (but this operation should never be performed on a setter;) after which their dew-claws must be taken off with the scissors.

It is necessary to give physic to females when their young is removed from them. With this view three laxative balls should be given every alternate day, with as little liquid as possible, during the process, and which should principally consist of water. Whey is recommended by some, as being a less abrupt transition from their former diet, and it contains but little nutriment.

In the event of this not proving effectual, the laxative balls must be continued, and the teats of the animal rubbed twice a day with a composition of goose-grease and rum in equal proportions; or brandy and salad-oil used in the same way will have a similar effect. This treatment continued for three or four days generally answers the purpose.

The operation of worming should be performed at the time the whelps are taken away from the dam, which, although it cannot prevent canine madness, is certainly very useful in preventing the most dreadful of its effects, that of biting. To prove this, an experiment was made, by shutting up a mad dog in company with another; the diseased animal often ran at the other, but could not bite him, his tongue being so swelled that his teeth were unable to meet. The two animals were kept together until the one infected by the disease died; and although the other lived for two years afterwards, he never showed any signs of hydrophobia.

The worm is situated immediately under the tongue, and this operation should be performed by a lancet, with which the skin which covers the worm is slit; a small awl is then introduced under the centre of the worm to raise it up; the farther end will make its appearance by a little force being used, and by being taken hold of with a piece of cloth, it will be easily removed. Great care must be taken not to break the worm, which indeed seldom takes place, unless wounded by the instruments.

In breeding pointers and setters, some sportsmen are anxious to have the puppies produced at such a time as to become fit for breaking in the succeeding spring, so as to be ready for hunting in the autumn; and also that the bitch may not be in *case*, so as to prevent her from running along with the males, or be so heavy with young that she cannot work by herself during the last part of the sporting season. This may certainly be a saving knowledge, but the opportunity of raising a breed of a good kind ought not to be sacrificed for so paltry an object.

[Brown's Sketches.]

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.—The Duke of Gloucester lately being in earnest conversation with Lord Brougham, on the subject of reform, grew so warm in the argument, that he observed hastily, the chancellor was *very near a fool*. Brougham replied, that he could not think of contradicting the duke, and declared that he fully saw the force of his royal highness' *position*.

THE BLOOD-HOUND.

(Canis Sanguinarius.)

In the darker ages the blood-hound had the fabulous reputation of pursuing naturally with unerring precision, and of taking murderers, robbers, and other depredators, if he were laid on the footsteps of those intended to be pursued, within a certain given time. We, however, cannot give our assent to the character thus ascribed to him, although experience has taught us that all sorts of hounds may be *broken in* to follow any kind of scent, when resolutely taught that they are to run no other.

One of the principal uses in which the blood-hound was employed by our ancestors, was in recovering game that had escaped wounded from the hunter. And he was taught also to pursue felons, which he would do through thickets and the most secret coverts; and if they had lately escaped, they were almost certain to be taken. For this reason there was a law in Scotland enacting that whoever denied entrance to one of these dogs, in pursuit of stolen goods, should be deemed an accessory. And they were also much used on the borders between England and Scotland, which were greatly infested by robbers and murderers; and a tax was laid on the inhabitants for keeping and maintaining a certain number of these animals. The arm of justice is now, however, so effectually extended over Great Britain, and cultivation so general, that there are no secret haunts where villany can be concealed; which renders this part of the services of the blood-hound no longer necessary. In Scotland this dog was called the Sleuth-Hound. A few of this race are still kept in the royal forests for the purpose of finding deer that have been previously wounded; and even lately they have been employed in tracing deer-stealers, which they do from the blood which issues from the wounds of the animal.

The blood-hound is tall and most beautifully formed, and is usually of a reddish or brown colour, and exceeds in size, weight, strength, and courage, every other variety of hound. He possesses a kind of sagacious, or serious solemn dignity, admirably calculated to impress the marauder with dread and awe; and at one period, when he was destined to a single pursuit, he was kept a stranger to every other. Much care was taken to prevent those dogs from following the sports of the field, and they were scrupulously taught to trace the footsteps of man alone. At the time they were so much in use, deer-stealing was extremely prevalent in Great Britain, which rendered a constant vigilance on the part of park-keepers necessary; and, when necessity required, in their nocturnal watching, to trace a depredator, when once laid upon the scent, they so closely and keenly pursued, that they infallibly traced and discovered the offending party.—Somerville, in the following passage, finely describes the manner in which these animals pursue the nightly poacher:—[*Brown's Sketches*.

* I am favoured with the following interesting notice of this dog from Sir Walter Scott:—"The only Sleuth-Hound I ever saw was one which was kept at Keeldar Castle; he was like the Spanish pointer, but much stronger, and untameably fierce,—colour black and tawny; long pendulous

ears,—had a deep back, broad nostrils, and strongly made, something like the old English mastiff, now so rare."

"Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail
 Flourish'd in air, low bending, plies around
 His busy nose, the steaming vapour snuffs
 Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untried,
 Till, conscious of the recent stains, his heart
 Beats quick; his snuffing nose, his active tail,
 Attest his joy: then with deep-opening mouth,
 That makes the welkin tremble, he proclaims
 The audacious felon: Foot by foot he marks
 His winding way, while all the list'ning crowd
 Applaud his reasonings: o'er the wat'ry ford,
 Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills;
 O'er beaten paths, with men and beast distained,
 Unerring he pursues; till at the cot
 Arrived, and seizing by his guilty throat
 The caitiff vile, redeems the captive prey,
 So exquisitely delicate his sense!"

HORSE PEDIGREES.—COMMUNICATED.

(See *Lithograph at the beginning of this Number.*)

In this number the reader is presented with Chart No. 2, showing the pedigree of the grey mare Hyacinth, on the side of her dam, and a likeness of her colt Navarino, four years old this spring, (1832.) This chart completes the evidence in relation to Hyacinth; showing her, beyond all contradiction, to be a pure descendant of that noble race of animals, the English race horse. The reader is referred to the Chart No. 1, in the previous number, and to the explanations there given of the Chart.

It remains to state the pedigree of De Groot's Sir Harry, in order to show that the colt Navarino, whose likeness is on the Chart No. 2, is a thorough bred horse.

DE GROOT'S SIR HARRY, ch. was bred by Mr. Van Ranst, and sold by him to Mr. Henry De Groot, of New York. His sire the Bussorah Arabian, and his dam Maria, (formerly Eliza,) bred by Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Shady Grove, N. C. who made a present of her to his brother, Thomas Thorne, of Long Island, who sold her to Mr. Cornelius Van Ranst, above named.

Maria was got by Sorrel Diomed, (the sire of Sir Archy, Duroc, &c.) her dam Lively, by Lively; grandam Wild Goose, by Selim; g. g. dam Adkin's mare, by King Herod; g. g. g. dam by Kouli Khan; g. g. g. g. dam by Valiant; g. g. g. g. g. dam an imp. mare, owned by Mr. Alston, of South Carolina.

The certificate from Dr. Thorne, in the possession of Charles Henry Hall, of New York, states, that the mares above named were true runners and remarkable for their beauty, and particularly so the Adkin's mare; and the cross with Bussorah has not in the least degree diminished their beauty, as her stock by Bussorah has been considered among the most beautiful creatures of the day.

QUICK WORK—MORE LAST HUNTS.

MR. EDITOR:

Richmond Co. Va. March 17, 1832.

As it is unusual, in this neighbourhood, for the same pack of hounds to kill a red fox before breakfast, and a grey one between breakfast and dinner, the same day, I must report the performances of my pack yesterday, strengthened by three fine dogs from the shores of the Potomac.

I had no idea of going out in the morning, but a little fellow reported a fox had crossed the course field;—he could not tell his kind. I whooped, (no time for horn or horse;)—eight couple rushed to me. Soon winded him; the pack crossing the field without a note. Thinks I to myself, there is no scent this morning; but Argos, on touching the woods, opened, and in an instant every dog was at his speed. Mr. Beckwith, a sportsman of 70, could not be left pulling at his gill-net; he would never forgive me if he lost the sport. I found him with a mint julip just tasted. Before he was fairly mounted and away, the dogs had crossed the old falling mill-dam to the glebe. Quickly doubled on Chestnut Hill. Joy's round the creek—over the mill-dam—almost entered the mill door, and then Old Depredator was (to use the expression of my tanner,) "clamped" by Little Drummer, (the Irish dog, by Old Mountain, out of Fury,) at the miller's truck patch. F's Mad Cap (descended from the Wilkinsons' imported stock, and as large a hound as I ever saw,) seemed to have an old grudge against the fox, and would not let go his hold till Tom Flood (the old 'coon hunter,) blew into his ear. It proved an old red. A few neighbours rode up, and with them Col. V. B. (in his 66th year.) Surprised at the quick work, and insisting on having more sport, Mr. B. said, "When the dogs were in the ivys, a grey fox had crossed his field to our late scene of action, (Menoker Marsh,) and go there we must." Rock was on three legs—Ned also lame; yet, as the season was near over, and the old gentleman so eager for a brush, I could not refuse.

At ten minutes after 12, Hotspur (brother of Drummer,) and Plunder (brother of Mad Cap,) gave notice they were off. What chance can a grey have before red fox dogs? They would not let him double, and he was run into at Nomony meeting house; old Leather Stockings (as we call the gentleman of 70,) taking the brush. The huntsmen returned to dine at Menokin, on bacon, (three years old,) a turkey, &c. &c.

All agreed the Irish dogs distinguished themselves; Hotspur having done more to break down the last fox than any other dog.

A NORTHERN NECKER.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BUCK AT CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

In the month of November last, a large three point wild buck paid this village the compliment of a familiar visit. He was first seen crossing Cumberland river, and next coming half speed up Main street, crossed the public square, and jumped into a saddler's shop. A lad, who was at work in the shop, immediately closed the door, and ran up stairs, leaving the buck in quiet possession. The crowd, however, who were in pursuit, soon pushed the door open; when they found the deer standing on the saddler's bench. This elevated position he seemed to have acquired by attempting to jump through a window, situated over the bench. No person discovering any great curiosity to become more familiarly acquainted with the proud gentleman of the forest, he presently gave them a proud significant toss of his antlers, bounded out at the door, and made his escape, notwithstanding the *posse comitatus* were in full cry at his heels!

SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

[There is scarcely an imaginable subject of wager or sport which has not its particular followers, making a class of their own, in England. Some of them may amuse the reader. He may form an idea of their nature and variety from the following *scraps*, arranged without order, from "Bell's Life in London."]

CANINE FANCY.—A dog, weighing 43 lbs. called Dummy, can be backed against any dog of his weight for £10, on application at the Turk's Head, Birmingham.

John Walker's white dog Jack is *open to fight* any dog in England, 41 lbs. weight, for either £10 or £20 a-side. His money is ready at the King's Head, Ashton-under-Line.

The sport at Roach's pit last week was excellent, and a high treat is promised for Tuesday, in a match between the Surrey brindle pied dog and Billy, for 10 sovs. at 35 lbs. each.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH.—We are informed that a match has been made between the celebrated American horse Ratler and Mr. Theobald's trotting stallion, to trot ten miles in harness. Large bets are said to be depending on the first five miles, as well as the completion of the task.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Mr. Swayne, of the Red House tavern, Battersea, will on Wednesday next give a superb silver quart tankard and cover to be shot for, being his third annual prize. In consequence of the shortness of the days, gentlemen intending to shoot are requested to be on the ground by 11 o'clock. After the shooting a handsome dinner will be provided.

CHALLENGE TO Horse-Clippers.—Jem Hill, the *bouncing clipper* of Melton Mowbray, is anxious to make a bet against any flash clipper in England, to clip a horse, for any sum from five to twenty sovs.; and he may be heard of at the Lion hotel, London road, Leicester, to *post the blunt*.

A RAT HUNT.—On Monday last St. John's market, Liverpool, was closed for the purpose of destroying these destructive vermin. A number of fine dogs were engaged for the purpose, and destroyed upwards of 300 rats, besides their *nestlings*. This is the third time this method has been resorted to to clear the market. At the two former ones upwards of 1500 were destroyed.

COCKING AT GLASGOW.—A main was fought at the Royal cockpit, Madeira court, on the 1st and 2d instant, between Mr. Noble and Mr. Leckie, for £80. Such cocks have been seldom exhibited in Glasgow; the weights were between 3 lbs. 13 oz. and 5 lbs. 5 oz. Twenty-one pairs were shown, and the result was as follows:—Mr. Noble, (M'Tear, feeder:) 1st day, 5; 2d ditto, 2; total, 7. Mr. Leckie, (Leckie, feeder:) 1st day, 4; 2d ditto, 6; total, 10. The four byes were all won by Leckie. It was publicly announced at Tom Robertson's free and easy, on Monday night, that Andrew Leckie was prepared to fight a fair Scotch main of fifteen battles, choice for choice, (the lower weight 4 lbs., the heavy 6 lbs.) for from £100 to £500 a-side, and that with either Scots, English, or Irish. The main to come off in Glasgow. Glasgow challenged the world in this main.

WHO'S GOT THE CHOLERA MORBUS?—The editor of a newspaper had sent down to the printer, to be composed, a long article on "the cholera morbus!" From its extreme length it was divided into six parts, and given to as many compositors to "set up." Just afterwards, a timid gentleman, who had been for many weeks past adopting every precaution to prevent an attack of this fatal complaint seizing him, came into the office to chat away half an hour with the "reader." He had not been there five minutes before the "reading-boy" entered in great haste, and inquired, "Who's got the Cholera Morbus?" "I have"—"I have"—"I've got it," loudly responded the aforesaid half-a-dozen compositors. "The Devil, you have!" shrieked out the timid gentleman in question, more dead than alive with fear and agitation—"then I'm off," and "suing the action to the word," he jumped down the first flight of stairs, and was clear of the premises in a twinkling.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—On Thursday the inclosure near the Red House tavern, Battersea, was well attended, to witness the match between Mr. R. of the Red House club, and Mr. B. of Camberwell, at twenty-one pigeons each, distance from the trap twenty-one yards, for £20 a-side, with single guns. At the beginning Mr. B. was the favourite; at the seventh round they tied, each having killed five; at the twelfth round Mr. B. was two ahead; at the sixteenth shot they were even; at the end of the match they tied, each scoring fourteen. They then agreed to shoot at twelve each; but at the ninth shot Mr. B. was the winner, having killed eight, and Mr. R. only four. Several other matches were shot.—On Thursday next the ties for the silver tankard and cover, given by Mr. Swayne, will be shot off; and a match for £20 will also be shot, between two members of the Red House club.

A SUBJECT FOR COMPASSION.—We are told that the Duke of Cumberland must have a great deal upon his mind. If such is the case, it is another proof that a great deal may lie in a very little compass.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

For reasons that appear on the surface of the matter, we should have omitted the plate that accompanies this number; but we were committed, and even if we could have retracted without prejudice to others, there was not time to prepare another plate. We ask the indulgence of our patrons; and hope they will find some remuneration in the interesting nature of the contents of the number.

Our next races on the Central Course, be it remembered, will commence on Tuesday, the 29th day of this month, (May) and will continue through the week—promising as many races and as much sport as has, perhaps, ever been witnessed in the same space of time. Those who wish to have good accommodations, are warned to engage them before hand.

Mr. Winfree's Gohanna colt, that won the mile heats at Broad Rock last month, was sold on the spot for \$3000.

SWEEPSTAKES TO COME OFF ON THE FIRST DAY OF NEXT BALTIMORE SPRING MEETING.

State of the Odds.

- 2 to 1 against brother to Polly Jones.
- 3 to 1 " Robinson's entry.
- 3 to 1 " Smith's f. Alpha.
- 4 to 1 " Craig and Corbin's imp. Pirouette, out of Mercandotti.

A good mess of Trout.—Some kind follower of the ways of old Izaak Walton, caused a fine dish of trout to be placed on our breakfast table last week.—They proved to be part of a morning's taking of three dozen, in a stream on the head of Gunpowder, but where exactly, Mr. C. and Mr. G., the anglers what hook'd 'em, seemed not willing to locate; and we not only let them off, but promised to resist *similar provocations* to be inquisitive. All are "fish that come into our net," and any honest lover of the angle will be let off in like manner who chooses to whet our curiosity *in the same way*. There is little doubt that were the streams in our vicinity carefully explored there are many that would afford fine sport in angling for trout.

POLLY HOPKINS was beaten at Columbia, S. C. by Multiflora, 3 mile heats, 12th January, 1830—time 6 m. 8 s.—6 m. 10 s.—[Am. T. R. vol. 1, page 561.]

ECLIPSE.—On the 24th ult. this famous race horse and stallion had paid his respects to more than eighty mares.

A HINT TO JOCKEY CLUBS.—Would they not do well, as in England, to compel every owner of a race horse to adopt, and *stick to*, some particular livery. The public soon become familiar with it, and by force of association get to know the horse as soon as they get a view of the rider's dress. If gentlemen wish their clubs to flourish they must take a lively and active interest in *all its details*, and the more they do, the better for the proprietor in the long run.

In England the stewards of the course appoint one gentleman of character and judgment who is the *sole judge* of the race. It strikes us that this system is well calculated to prevent disputes.

THE RACES ARE COMING!—*What's to be done with the people?*

Barnum is turning away thirty or forty a day. Beltzhoover is at work in Light street, putting the big pot in the little one; in other words, building in Light street, to a small house, a very large addition, calculated for one hundred and twenty persons. In the meantime his Western country friends are overflowing him at the Indian Queen.

Hussey is overrun, and is building a small house, about *one hundred and thirty feet each way*, seven stories high, more or less! But that won't be done until next year. In the mean time, the Jackson Convention, three hundred strong, is to meet the 21st of May. Many of the members of that body will remain for the races, the next week after. It is fair to say, the races will bring a thousand strangers. Horses are already on the ground, all the way from Kentucky. Again we ask, what is to be done with the strangers within our gates? The cry will be not "*where shall I dine;*" for all may dine on the Central Course; but *where shall I sleep.*—To dine or to sleep. The FRANKLIN HOUSE, a new and beautiful establishment, within a mile of the Course, kept by Mr. Williams, will afford *choice accommodations*, as far as it will go. It is well worth a ride; and a more beautiful ride there is not in this country, to see it.

STRING-HALT.—In the great match of 200 miles in 10 hours, performed by Osbaldeston in 7 h. 19 m. 4 s., one of the horses, amongst the best performers, had the *string-halt in both hind legs*. The best saddle horse and hunter that we ever owned or saw, was affected in like manner whilst in use as a hunter.

A LIBERAL ACT.—We are authorised to state that the Maryland and Virginia steam boat company has consented to transport, to and from Baltimore, free of expense, all horses (and their riders) that actually run under the rules of the Maryland Jockey Club, on the Central Course. To prevent difficulty, such horses will have to pay, in the first instance, on their way to Baltimore, but the money will be refunded on the certificate of the secretary of the club, with respect to any horse (and his rider,) which has actually run in any of the regular races. Whilst this measure has been adopted in a spirit of enlightened liberality, there can be no doubt that it will result profitably to the stockholders, since these horses must bring their troop of owners, trainers, grooms, and friends, to witness and to bet on their performance.

The line to Philadelphia grants the same liberal accommodation.

Virginia and Southern editors are respectfully requested to copy the preceding notice, for the information of Southern sportsmen.

RACE COURSES IN THE UNITED STATES.—We particularly request to be informed, by the secretaries respectively, or by others, of every race course in the Union where races are regularly run, with a view to publish an alphabetical list in the last number of the present volume. The exact distances of each, at three feet from the poles is also desirable; but every course ought as soon as possible to be made exactly one mile.

MR. EDITOR:

Georgetown, D. C. April 6th, 1832.

At no period, in America, has racing been so general as now, and no pains seem to be wanting by the different clubs to place the turf on its true and proper principles. Thorough bred horses, since the publication of your Register, have advanced a hundred per cent, and ready sales for such can be made at fair prices.

H.

Will gentlemen who start colts, at the coming races, whose pedigrees are not recorded in the Turf Register, have the goodness to send them to the Editor; distant amateurs being desirous of ascertaining what is the best racing stock. Who knows the pedigrees of Cicero and Independence; sires of Trifle and Annette? Such information will oblige

A BREEDER.

☞ A horse, of high renown on the western turf, has arrived at the Central Course to contend, it is whispered, for the post stake, at the next meeting—and it is supposed his countrymen will back him freely, for the honour of their state—in which men can run faster, and jump further, dive deeper, and come up dryer, than in any other now in the Union—including South Carolina.

☞ We have reason to believe that Champion and Polly Powel, of high character, and two other nags of high promise, from Nashville, will struggle for the high prizes of the Central Course next October.

SIR PETER TEAZLE'S portraiture, with his pedigree and performances would have appeared in this number, as we had intended, but we did not give it out in time for the engraver to do justice to himself and the subject. It may be expected certainly in our next.

Secretaries of Jockey Clubs are requested to send in, by the 20th of this month, all accounts of races intended for the June number—and we earnestly request that, in making them out, regard may be had to the particulars, and the form heretofore so often indicated, as being necessary to make these statements most useful and complete.

PIGEON MATCH—At the Central Course.—It has been reported that one took place since our last, four aside, but we cannot give particulars, not having heard the report of the guns, nor received report of the result.—We sorrowfully opine, that it may not have been very brilliant! As usual, 'tis said, many blank shots knocked the feathers off the meat, yet did not leave it quite as naked, as is the truth, that in most cases the feathers flew off—with the meat! Fortunately for the party, Selden meted out consolation in the good meats with which his table was supplied as usual; and corks popped quicker there, than guns had done in the field.—But in this case, as it is asserted by the party, without a single knock-down or knock-over.

We much regret that Panton, on the race horse region, was too late for this number, but the fruit of his pen is so good and sound, it will bear keeping.

SUSSEX.—It was a matter of congratulation that our neighborhood should have the opportunity of the services of this fine horse, so well bred and of such superior performance. Although gratified to hear that he is doing a tolerable business; we apprehend he will not be so well encouraged as he would have been in Virginia, where his family and his own merits are very highly esteemed. If his colts resemble him in action and running, form, and points, they must acquire honor for him and profit to their owners.

THE SPRING RACES.—Rooms have been already secured at Barnum's by gentlemen at a distance, against next Spring's races, over the Central course, to commence the last Tuesday, (29th) May.

HIGH PRICE FOR A TWO YEAR OLD.—Lord Chesterfield lately gave \$9320 for Col. Peels's *Non Compos*, by Bedlamite, out of Zora, by Selim, *Non Compos* is a two year old, and in 1831 won 50 pounds sterling.

Officers of the NORFOLK JOCKEY CLUB, elected at their last meeting.

EDMUND TOWNES, Esq. President.

WALTER F. JONES, Esq. First Vice President.

JOHN N. TAZEVELL, Esq. Second Vice President.

JAS. S. GARRISON, Esq. Treasurer.

J. N. GIBBONS, Esq. Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:

Lexington, Geo. Dec. 19, 1831.

The Oglethorpe turf is just one mile in length; but it will be measured by the association, as suggested in the last number of the *Turf Register*, three feet from the inside.

J. W. D. W.

A RACING CODE.

MR. EDITOR:

Washington City, March 19, 1832.

The approaching races on the Central Course (the Newmarket of the United States,) afford an admirable opportunity of assembling, at an early day, a convention of the officers of a majority of the several jockey clubs throughout the union. If an officer of each club cannot attend, then some member of the club to be delegated for the purpose. This convention can assemble a day or two prior to the first race day, and adjust and definitely settle the following important points; the correct adjustment of which are rendered essentially necessary, for reasons which must be obvious to you. To wit:

To decide that each race course within the United States shall be an exact measured mile, and to adopt measures for carrying into effect such decision.

To produce uniformity in the racing weights of the jockeys, for the several ages of the horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies.

To adjust certain important rules with regard to races, more especially with regard to "foul riding."

To constitute the officers of the Maryland Jockey Club umpires or judges of all disputed wagers concerning races, not provided for by the by-laws of the several clubs; which may be submitted for their decision (by the parties, in writing,) from any part of the United States.

To decide upon the establishment of a veterinary college, in or near Baltimore; the support of which to be defrayed by the several jockey clubs throughout the United States, by the assessment of a certain per centage on each purse, match race, handicap, poststakes or sweepstakes, which may be run for over each course. The college to be under the superintendence of the officers of the Maryland Jockey Club; to the treasurer of which club the semi-annual remittances from the other jockey clubs to be made.

If I had leisure at the present moment, I could explain in detail the several matters stated above; but to a mind like yours, I deem it wholly unnecessary. I will remark, however, that at the proposed college, farriery in all its branches may be carried on, and young men sent thither by the several clubs, can return home, after a proper course of instruction, with a competent knowledge of the veterinary art. The city would afford sufficient business and subjects.

Why do your gentlemen not subscribe, so that there shall be a race for the "Baltimore city cup?"

H.

The BOLIVAR AND HARPER'S FERRY JOCKEY CLUB have made a good beginning:—

James B. Wager, *President.*

Samuel Strider, *Vice-President.*

Merriwether Thompson, *Secretary.*

Thomas Keyser, *Treasurer.*

Considering how lately it was commenced to form the club, the purses are respectable; and we look forward to it as a promising school, from which the graduates will come to contend for higher prizes and more extended and lasting fame on the Central Course. We hope in their, as in all other cases, the course will be strictly measured and certified to, as heretofore suggested. It is not less important in racing than in other things, to start fair!—Their first races will commence on the 23d inst.—(See cover of this number.)

RULES OF BETTING.—It has been decided at Newmarket (Eng.) that, in betting, if A. offers a bet, and B. says "done," it is a bet. It is not necessary that A. repeat the word "done."

SALE OF HORSES.

The Marquis of Sligo has sold Fang, brother to Felt, by Langan, (first favourite for the York Derby,) to Mr. Richardson for 3300 gs. (\$15,378!) and half his stakes.

Lord Mountcharles has purchased Crutch, by Little John, out of Zaire, by Selim, of Capt. Rous, for 600 gs. (\$2796!)

Lord Exeter has sold Augustus, by Sultan, four years old; and Anthony, by Tramp, (sire of Barefoot,) three years old, both out of Augusta, for 1200 gs. (\$5592!)

HORSES OF FASHIONABLE BLOOD—THEIR VALUE IN ENGLAND.

Extract to the Editor, from a gentleman who recently returned from England.—His intercourse was with sportsmen of the highest rank and fortune. He saw their crack horses on their principal courses; and, in short, united with superior judgment the best opportunities of information.

List of some of their most celebrated runners and stallions, with their prices annexed.

STALLIONS.

Emilius, by Orville,	-	-	-	-	7000 gs.
Mameluke, by Partisan,	-	-	-	-	3000 gs.
Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone,	-	-	-	-	2000 gs.
Waverly, by Whalebone,	-	-	-	-	2500 gs.
Lottery, by Tramp,	-	-	-	-	2000 gs.

HORSES ON THE TURF.

Priam, sold last spring, by Chifney, to Lord Chesterfield, for 3000 gs.—after having won above £8000 in stakes.

The Saddler, by Waverly, sold last autumn, to Messrs. Wagstaff, Richardson, and their confederates, for 3000 gs. The Saddler ran a severe second to Chorister for the last Leger, and ought to have won it. He lost it by bad jockeyship.

Fang, by Langan, a two year old, (own brother to Felt,) to the same party, for 3300 gs. and half his engagements. Fang is named for the next St. Leger, and is now the first favourite for that great stakes;—8 to 1 being the largest odds that can be got against him, according to the last quotation of prices at Tattersalls.

A PUGILISTIC COMBAT *came off*, not long since, in Delaware, which was witnessed, as we are informed, by a thousand spectators; amongst them several ladies—or rather bipeds, in women's clothes. We are sure the correspondent, who sent a regular account of the *twenty-one rounds*, intended kindly; but far from looking on this beastly practice with any degree of toleration, we have always held it in the deepest abhorrence, and entirely agree with the Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle and of the Baltimore Times, that "the condemnation of such a breach of decency and morals, as is this brutal exhibition, should not be left to public opinion: the arm of the law should be made to fall heavily on the actors in it. The custom is looked upon, and justly so, as a stain upon the national character of England, by her continental neighbours. Let us afford no reason to infer that we have inherited the vicious taste which encourages it."

[GYMNASIUM.—The Baltimore Times, a journal which, for its intellectual character and liberal spirit, does credit to our city, and which, perhaps, for that very reason is too little known—one to which we gladly have

recourse, to borrow any thing that comes within the scope of this Magazine—thus gives notice of the establishment of a gymnasium in Baltimore. In all large cities, such institutions for strengthening the body, and through it, the mind, are peculiarly demanded: in the country, not so much so.—You have but to throw open the school house door, and there is found a gymnasium in every field—in every orchard—in every wood—in every stream. Prisoner's baste—bandy—fives—cat—riding quarter races, bare back—catching and taming young squirrels—swimming—fishing—setting traps and snares for rabbits and partridges—and, sometimes stealing out, after the "old people" are fairly asleep, and bribing an old servant to go "possum and coon hunting"—and, above all, hare hunting on Saturdays, and riding seven miles to church on Sundays. Such are the athletic and invigorating exercises and amusements that a country school boy can enjoy, fairly or furtively, (we speak not without experience,) of which the town lad has few opportunities, and is therefore more in need of a regular gymnasium.—Every real student of law or medicine ought to subscribe to it.]

"Messrs. Roper and Penci propose to open in this city a gymnasium.—The qualifications of these gentlemen, for establishing and conducting an institution of this kind, are attested by several of the most distinguished medical gentlemen, and others, of Philadelphia; by whom they are warmly recommended, and by the success of their gymnasium in that city.

"Gymnastic exercises, when properly pursued, are the most agreeable and useful recreation the inhabitants of a city can enjoy. They are attended with a two-fold pleasure—that derived from the delightful excitement experienced during the time they are taken, and the permanent feeling of buoyancy and elasticity which they communicate to the body. To the man of business, the gymnastic arena is an inviting resort for both bodily and mental refreshment—an antidote for the injurious effects of sedentary labour. The time that is so agreeably spent in it is amply repaid by the vigour and power of endurance imparted to the constitution.

"The attention of the heads of academies in our city is particularly called to the usefulness of this institution.

"Mr. Penci brings with him the reputation of being one of the best fencers of the day."

THE CHARLESTON COURSE—MISTAKE AS TO ITS LENGTH.

Extract of a Letter from J. B. Irving, Secretary of the Club, to the Editor of the Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

MR. EDITOR:

Charleston, March 30, 1832.

I have just received yours of the 21st, on the subject of the measurement of the Charleston race course. The circumstances are as follows:—

On the receipt of a letter from you, prior to our last races, recommending the track to be measured by a committee appointed by our club, I gave the subject the attention it merited. To get a committee appointed by our club to discharge this duty in time, I at once saw was impossible; as the club would not meet before the evening prior to the first day's race. But, upon consulting several persons interested in the match race, it was thought that, rather than not have the course measured at all, it would be better for me, as secretary, to have it done. On this I acted, assisted by several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Cooper; and found (as Mr. Selden has informed you,) the course a few feet short of a mile; (42 feet,* I believe.) The position of several of the posts was then altered, under my superintendence and direction; so as to extend the distance to exactly one mile.

* Four times 42—168 feet or 56 yards in four miles;—equal (perhaps) to two seconds, making Clara Fisher's first heat, won "under a steady pull," 7 m. 47 s.

However, on the Saturday morning prior to the great match race, Col. Singleton and Col. Johnson both remarking the alterations of the posts, suggested the propriety of these posts being *put back* in the holes they previously occupied, as it was too late, they thought, then to mark sufficiently plain the interior line of the course as altered, so as to avoid the risk of the boys' riding against them; particularly, as the alteration was made at the turn, just before entering on the last quarter stretch, where a *push* is generally made in every heat. Accordingly, the posts were *put back* on Saturday, the 18th; being a day or two prior to the measurement made by Mr. Selden and Mr. Branch. This brief statement, therefore, justifies the editorial article to which you allude, as having appeared in one of our papers, and at the same time confirms Major Selden's information; as the measurement of that gentleman occurred after the posts were replaced. The fact is, our course has not been well conducted in several particulars, during many meetings back, in consequence of responsibility resting on no one. But the property has been recently hired by a company of three individuals, who will in future take care that such arrangements be made as must insure satisfaction to all interested in it, either as members of the club or owners of horses. The track is to be altered next month; and I will, as one concerned, make it my business to remedy the present deficiency.

J. B. IRVING.

[As much for future reference as for preventing misapprehension at the moment, we deem it proper to make all such facts as the above matters of record.]

LAWRENCEVILLE COURSE (*Brunswick Co. Va.*) was, as we are informed by Mr. Stewart, the secretary, accurately measured on the 9th of April, 1832, at the suggestion of the Maryland Jockey Club, and made precisely one mile at three feet outside the poles—under the direction of a committee of the Lawrenceville club, consisting of W. H. E. Merritt, C. A. Stewart, Dr. Henry Lewis and Dr. George Goodwyn. We should be glad to record a similar statement as to every club in the union. Until it is done, no winning horse, on any course, will derive from his performance the full value and credit to which his victory should entitle him.

THE NORFOLK TRACK.—We have always suspected this track of being short of a mile. By the following extract from Mr. Gibbons, it appears to have been 29 feet short of a mile, or 116 feet or 38 yards and 2 feet, in a four mile heat, making a difference of—how many seconds?

MR. EDITOR:

Norfolk, April 4, 1832.

We have had a regular measurement of our course, and found it, to our surprise, 29 yards short of a mile. It is now being extended to the proper distance.

Respectfully, yours.

J. N. GIBBONS.

LEVIATHAN.—(*Extract to the Editor, dated Huntsville, Alab. April 17th, 1832.*)—"We of the southwest are pleased with our prospects in breeding from Leviathan. So far as we can judge at this time, he promises to be a great acquisition to our stock, affording a popular cross on our best bloods. He has been highly favoured in having fine mares sent to him from Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Kentucky. From 102 mares, there will be nearly 100 colts—his first season in America. The present season there will be no diminution in his support."

WILD BILL OF THE WOODS, (Pilot) by Sir Archy, dam by Gallatin, has recently been purchased by Mr. John Blevins, of Huntsville, Alab. for the sum of \$500.

CORRECTIONS, &c.

You know by this time, Mr. Editor, that my forte lies in this corner, and not in describing races. My efforts are humble, but well intended; and if your Virginia friends would publish the stud of the late Col. Baylor and of Mr. Secretary Nelson, and fix, as to time, the importation and deaths of Morton's Traveller, Old Jolly Roger, the imp. Partner, and Partner, out of Selima, Flimnap, Valiant and Old Monkey, some transpositions in pedigrees might be made to advantage, and some long ones, probably, shortened.—Mark Anthony frequently overreaches imp. Partner and Old Jolly Roger, and sometimes, in the American Turf Register, he overreaches Old Monkey, who, according to Weatherby, was foaled in 1725.—Print figures accurately, for in them and names there is importance.

Lionella, (vol. 3, p. 319,) by Cœur de Lion; his dam Juno, by Eclipse, full sister to Javelin. She was out of the dam of Cinderella, &c.—Read, Lionella, b. mare, by Cœur de Lion, out of the dam of Cinderella, &c. Cœur de Lion by Highflyer, out of Dido, (sister to Javelin,) by Eclipse. Dido beat Mercury twice, and Young Eclipse, Laburnum, Speranza, Peggy, Lawnsleeves, &c. &c.

Cœur de Lion stood three seasons near Lewisburg. Dare Devil stood in 1800 at Warrenton, under the patronage of Marmaduke Johnson, Esq. Bell-air stood at Williamsborough in 1801, and deserves, perhaps, to be added to "the list of stallions that have stood along the Roanoke," furnished by your correspondent "D," p. 272.—Will that gentleman be so good as to furnish, for publication in the American Turf Register, the pedigree of the Citizen mare, dam of Stockholder, and that of the Diomed mare, dam of Henry; and in this last pedigree, give the pedigree of the horse Pilgrim, said, in the description of the great race by "An Old Turfman," to be imported? The advertisements of William, or Sir William, also state that the Pilgrim, in the line of his ancestors, was imported.—Will he also furnish, for a like purpose, the pedigree of Mousetrap, imported by J. Dawson, p. 273? The Mousetrap of the American Farmer, by Young Marske, in all probability is not the horse. The Mousetrap, son of Florizel, was a chestnut; but the imported horse, if the undersigned has been correctly informed, was a bay.—Does "D" know anything of a chestnut mare, by Centinel, who was good at heats of three and four miles, called the Bertie mare? She ran at Nemes, and probably at Halifax and Warrenton.—Did he ever hear of a distinguished mare owned about Halifax, called Peggy Long? This last question is asked doubtingly, as in the flight of years memory sometimes becomes oblivious.

At p. 173 it is stated, that Eclipse was bought and carried back to Virginia. He was indeed sent back to Virginia, and died there; but it is believed he died the property of Mr. E. Williams, who was principal owner, and of Mr. J. Drew, Sen. who held some interest. He was nearly 15 hands 3 inches high.

The undersigned is greatly obliged to the author of the above article, and the American Turf Register would be much enriched by full pedigrees of such of the Roanoke mares as he could command.

PANTON.

AN OLD TURFMAN has "more than once carefully examined every leaf of the English Stud Book, and no filly got by Pot8os, out of a Gimcrack mare, and bred by Lord Grosvenor, is to be found." He calls upon Mr. Edgar to furnish the "authority requisite" to prove his statement in regard to Eclipse. His communication will appear at length in our next.

OBITUARY.—Hart's imp. Medley died in the year 1792, in Southampton county, Va.—at that time in the care of Mr. Jas. Wilkerson.



RACING CALENDAR.

DEADFALL (*Abbeville District, S. C.*) RACES,

Commenced Oct. 19, 1831.

First day, three mile heats; purse \$350.

Maj. William Eddin's b. m. Blue Bonnet, four years old, by Phenomenon; dam by Alonzo,	-	-	-	1	1
Maj. Leweling Goode's br. m. Black Eyed Susan, four years old, by Phenomenon; dam by Florizel,	-	-	-	3	2
Mr. Richard Covington's b. f. Eliza Jackson, three years old, by Sir Andrew; dam by Financier,	-	-	-	2	dr.
Col. Richard Griffin's b. c. Marcellus, three years old, by Bertrand; dam by Florizel,	-	-	-	-	blt.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 15 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 15 s.

The 1st heat of this race was closely contested by Eliza Jackson, although she was drawn. The 2d heat was won with ease by Blue Bonnet, in consequence of Black Eyed Susan becoming sullen and refusing to run kindly.

Second day, two mile heats; purse \$250.

Mr. William R. Smith's ch. m. Mary Frances, five years old, by Director; dam by Gallatin,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Mr. Robert Harrison's ch. m. Sophia,* five years old, by Director; dam by Gallatin,	-	-	-	3	2	2
Maj. William Eddin's ch. c. Bucephalus, three years old, by Alonzo; dam by Director,	-	-	-	1	dr.	

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 4 m.—3d heat, 4 m. 2 s.

This was a very interesting race, each heat being very closely contested; the winning nag of each heat only a few feet ahead.

Third day, one mile heats; purse \$140.

Mr. William R. Smith's ch. g. Sweeper, five years old, by Hephestion; dam by Sertorius,	-	-	-	4	1	1
Maj. Leweling Goode's ch. g. Scottish Chief, six years old, by Director; dam by Gamester,	-	-	-	5	4	2
Capt. John Maxwell's b. g. Highlander, aged, by Young Wonder; dam by Buckskin,	-	-	-	3	2	3
Mr. Richard Covington's b. f. Eliza Jackson, three years old, by Sir Andrew; dam by Financier,	-	-	-	1	3	4
Maj. William Eddin's ch. g. Radical, six years old, by Director; dam by Gallatin,	-	-	-	2	dr.	
Capt. John Partlaw's ch. f. Lady Burstall, three years old, by Burstall; dam by Potomac,	-	-	-	6	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 54 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 53 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 56 s.

* Carried 5 lbs. overweight.

In the 1st heat of this race Radical, by accident, started at least twenty yards behind, which no doubt caused him to lose the heat. In the same heat Lady Burstall came near falling, which doubtless caused her to be distanced. So ended our races for the year 1831. Our prospects are still flattering, and we expect to have fine sport next fall.

Course exactly one mile, measuring three feet from the inner edge.

ARCH. ARNOLD, *Secretary*.

FLORENCE (Alab.) FALL RACES,

Commenced 28th Oct. 1829.

[This account was received sometime since, but has been mislaid.]

First day, three mile heats; purse \$400.

Col. George Elliott's gr. f. Fortuna, by Pacolet, three years old; (full sister to Jerry and Morgiana,) - - - 1 1

Mr. Wm. C. Davis' b. f. Polly Powell, by Virginian, three years old, - - - 2 2

Second day, two mile heats; purse \$260.

Col. George Elliott's gr. h. Jerry, by Pacolet, four years old, - - - 1 1

Mr. Wm. C. Davis' gr. m. Josephine, by Pacolet, four years old, - - - 2 2

Same day, a colts' sweepstakes, mile heats; \$50 entrance; seven subscribers; three started.

Capt. N. Davis' b. f. Timora, by Timoleon, - - - 2 1 1

Mr. Samuel Bryan's ch. f. by Sir Peter Teazle, - - - 1 2 2

Mr. John Pope's ch. c. by Timoleon, fell, - - - dis.

Third day, mile heats; purse \$170.

Mr. John Pope's colt, by Timoleon, three years old, - - - 1 1

Capt. N. Davis' b. f. by Sir Charles, four years old, - - - 2 2

Mr. T. Kirkman's ch. c. by Napoleon, three years old, - - - 3 dis.

Mr. Kirkman's colt cramped after the 1st heat, and did not run more than 400 yards in the second before he was stopped.

Fourth day, a handsome saddle given by the club, was run for; one mile heats.

Capt. N. Davis' b. f. by Sir Charles, four years old, - - - 1 1

Mr. Wm. C. Davis' gr. f. three years old, - - - 2 2

From the situation of the course, it was impossible to make time worthy of repeating.

MOORFIELD (Va.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

Commenced November 1st, 1831.

First day, a sweepstake; three entries at \$100 each; four mile heats.

Mr. Shacklett's ch. h. Sir Dudley, by Rob Roy; five years old.

Mr. Cunningham's b. h. Challenger, by St. Tammany; six years old.

Mr. Hutton's ch. m. Priscilla Morgan, by St. Tammany; six years old.

Challenger became lame and paid forfeit, leaving the contest to Sir Dudley and Priscilla; which was won by Sir Dudley with ease at two heats, distancing the mare the 2d heat.

Second day, two mile heats.

Mr. Shacklett's b. m. Lady Pest, four years old; by Carolinian, - - - 1 1

Mr. Snodgrass' ch. m. Deceitful Mary, by St. Tammany; five years old, - - - 2 2

Mr. Hammond's ch. h. Tecumseh, by Rob Roy; six years old, - - - 3 3

Third day, two mile heats.

Mr. Hammond's ch. m. Fanny White, by Ratler, - - - 1 1

Mr. Cunningham's ch. h. Spotted Buck, by St. Tammany; six years old, - - - 3 2

Mr. Jno. G. Harness' ch. h. by Ratler; three years old, - - - 2 dr.

Fourth day, mile heats.

Mr. Hammond's ch. h. Tecumseh, by Rob Roy; six years old,	4	1	1
Mr. Snodgrass' ch. m. Deceitful Mary, by St. Tammany; five years old,	1	2	2
Mr. Davis' b. h. Potomac, by Potomac; aged,	2	3	dr.
Mr. Seymour's ch. h. Tecumseh, by Charles,	5	4	dr.
Mr. McNeill's gr. m.	3	dr.	

Fifth day, three mile heats.

Mr. Hammond's Fanny White,	1	1
Mr. Hutton's Priscilla Morgan,	2	2
Mr. Cunningham's Challenger, (lame,)	dr.	

*By the Secretary.***MARIANNA (Florida) JOCKEY CLUB RACES,**

Commenced Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1832, and continued four days.—Track 40 feet short of a mile.

First day, two mile heats, for a part of the jockey club purse, \$250.

Col. R. H. Long's ch. h. John Henry, (heretofore called Young Henry,) by Muckle John;* dam by Old Gallatin; five years old; 110 lbs.

Capt. H. Wilder's ch. h. Thaddeus, by Director; dam by Wild-air; six years old; 118 lbs.

Mr. Robt. G. Rick's b. g. Ajax, by Ajax; five years old; 107 lbs.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m.—2d heat, 3 m. 59 s.

At starting, John Henry took the lead, which he maintained throughout both heats without any difficulty; coming in, the 1st heat, fifty or sixty yards ahead, under a strong pull.

Second heat.—John Henry and Thaddeus appeared at the starting post, both apparently in fine condition—Ajax being withdrawn. It was now thought the next heat would be taken by Thaddeus. At the signal for starting, John Henry took the lead, running hard in hand. Upon entering the quarter stretch, Thaddeus gave up the contest, and was nearly doubly distanced.

Second day, mile heats, best three in five; for the balance of the jockey club purse, \$150.

Capt. H. Wilder's b. g. Smiling Ball, by Sertorius; five years old; 107 lbs.

Mr. Robt. G. Rick's b. g. Sam Patch, by Abraham; four years old; 97 lbs.

Col. R. H. Long's gr. c. Edwin, by Sir Andrew; three years old; 86 lbs.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 56 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 58 s.

This was a very interesting race—all running close. It is but justice to say that Edwin, at the time of starting, (and for a long time before,) was quite lame—his right hind foot being affected with a foot evil.

Third day, a produce stake for two year old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance.

Won by Mr. Jas. J. Pittman's b. c. Jack Robinson; beating Mr. Rick's colt and Rich. L. Watson's.

Time, 1st heat, 2 m. 5 s.—2d heat, no time given.—Jack Robinson distancing the field with great ease.

Fourth day, one mile flirt out; for the entrance money of the two first days, \$95.

Col. R. H. Long's gr. c. Edwin, 86 lbs.

Mr. R. G. Rick's Ajax, 107 lbs.

Capt. H. Wilder's ch. g. Red Bird, aged; 121 lbs.

Time, 1 m. 58 s.—Also a good race, and won easily by Edwin.

* Well known in Alabama.

On the evening of this day an elegant saddle, bridle, &c. was run for, worth \$50.

J. J. Pittman's ch. g. Miccasonca, by Timoleon; dam not known, 1

Mr. Rick's Sam Patch, - - - - - 2

Mr. Tripp's bl. g. - - - - - dr.

Mr. M. Russ' ch. h. Charley of the Valley, - - - - - dis.

This was a well contested race by Miccasonca and Sam Patch; both distancing the other two with great ease.

Time, 1 m. 56 s.

There were also many other interesting sweepstake and match races, commonly called scrubs.—Our club is well organized, and the Newmarket rules govern us.

By the Secretary.

EAGLE ASSOCIATION (*Trenton, N. J.*) RACES,

Commenced November 8th, 1831.

First day, three mile heats; six horses entered:

Dr. Darcy's ch. m. Lady Relief, by Eclipse; dam

Maria Slammerkin; four years old; 101 lbs. - - - 2 4 1 1

J. K. Van Mater's gr. h. Windflower, 114 lbs. - - - 1 3 dr.

S. Laird's ch. h. Warrior, by Tuckahoe; 114 lbs. - - - 4 1 3 2

B. Badger's b. h. Van Syckler, by John Richards; 104 lbs. - - - 3 2 2 ruled out.

J. Davison's b. h. Charles Stewart, by Tuckahoe; 114 lbs. - - - 5 6 dis.

J. Rigler's b. h. Oscar, by Oscar; aged, - - - dis.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 6 m.—3d heat, 5 m. 43 s.—4th heat, 5 m. 57 s.

Second day, mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. Wright's b. m. Queen Dido, by John Richards; dam by Duroc; three years old; 87 lbs. - - - 4 4 2 1 1 1

Mr. Badger's b. h. Independence, by John Richards; four years old, - - - 3 1 1 2 2 2

J. Davison's b. h. Jesse Fowler, by Childers; three years old, - - - 1 2 dr.

Wm. Phillips' gr. m. Humming-bird, by Cock-fighter; six years old, - - - 6 3 4 3 3 dr.

Mr. Rigler's b. h. Oscar, by Oscar; aged, - - - 5 5 3 dr.

J. Helling's b. g. Tom Powser, by Baronet; aged, 2 dr.

C. B. Carman's b. m. Mary Ann, by John Richards; three years old, - - - dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 52 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 52 s.—4th heat, 1 m. 54 s.—5th heat, 1 m. 54 s.—6th heat, 1 m. 58 s.

Third day, Nov. 10th.—Trotting, two mile heats; four horses entered:

Sally Miller, - - - - - 1 2 1

Bull Calf, - - - - - 2 1 2

Columbus, - - - - - 3 3 3

Dread, - - - - - 4 4 4

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 42 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 34 s.—3d heat, 5 m. 41 s.

The sport passed off with great harmony. No gambling was allowed.

SALE OF RACERS.—The following horses were disposed of at the sale of the stud of the late Mr. Davis, of Prestbury, near Cheltenham:—Gnostic, 2 yrs. 300 gs.; Changeling, 3 yrs. 110 gs.; Amella, 75 gs.; a Soothsayer mare, 45 gs.; and a filly foal by Pollio, 25 gs.

Mr. W. C. Hobson has sold his half-bred horse Donnington, by Champion, 3 yrs. old, to the Hon. Frederick Ongley, for 500 gs. Donnington was bred by F. Brooks, Esq. of Stafford.

[Eng. paper.]

TURF REGISTER.

Pedigree of Selima, owned by Philip Wallis, of Baltimore.

1817. SELIMA (bred by the late Gov. Wright,) was got by Top-Gallant, (by Diomed;) dam John Bull,* (bred by Col. Lyles,) was got by Gabriel, the sire of Post Boy, Oscar and Harlequin; noted runners. Her dam was Active, who was got by Chat-ham, out of Shepherdess, who was got by Eden's imp. horse Slim, out of Shrewsbury, (the property of Dr. Hamilton,) by imp. Old Figure; g. g. dam was Thistle, by Dr. Hamilton's imp. Dove. She was out of Stella, who was got by imp. Othello, out of Selima, who was imported by Col. Tasker, and got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Certificate of Colonel Lyles, the breeder of John Bull:

Gov. Wright's Selima is the best bred mare in America.

Signed, R. WRIGHT.

I have seen the above pedigree of Selima, now in the possession of P. Wallis, which is in the hand writing of the late Gov. Wright.

J. S. S. Editor.

Her produce:

1. 1826; ch. c. BLAKEFORD, by Silver Heels. Owned by Dr. Wright; broke down in training.

2. 1828; ch. f. PATTY SNAGS, by John Richards. Owned by P. Wallis.

3. 1829; bl. f. by Valentine. Owned by W. H. De Coursey.

4. 1830; b. c. by Valentine. Owned by Clayton Wright.

5. 1832; b. c. CORSICA, by John Richards. Owned by P. Wallis.

1825; PANDORA II. (owned by P. Wallis of Baltimore;) got by Silver Heels; dam Equa, by imp. Chance. (Vide Am. Sport. Mag. vol. 2. page 356.)

Her produce:

1830; gr. r. f. LADY ARCHIANA, by Sir Archy.

1832; b. f. BLANCH OF DEVON, by Monsieur Tonson.

Stud of Samuel W. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore.

1. Ch. m. by Florizel; he by Diomed; her dam by the imp. Dare Devil; g. dam by Old Shark; g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imp. mare Jenny Cameron.

2. Ch. m. by Sir Arthur; he by Sir Archy, out of Green's Old Celer mare. Her dam was Mr. Thomas Goode's Sally Nailor, by the imp. Wonder, out of Primrose. She by the noted Damon; (he by the imp. Fearnought;) her grandam by Jolly Roger; her g. g. dam by the imp. Partner.

3. Ch. m. by Gov. Sprigg's Northampton, out of Mr. Lufborough's celebrated Columbia. Columbia was by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, out of Selima III. Northampton and Columbia were half brother and sister, by the side of their common ancestor, Old Oscar, by Gabriel.

4. Ch. f. foaled 1829, out of No. 2; got by Maryland Eclipse, he by American Eclipse.

5. Ch. c. foaled 1831, out of No. 3, and got by Marshal Ney; he by American Eclipse; his dam Diana, by First Consul.

6. Ch. f. foaled 1831, out of No. 2, and got by Monsieur Tonson.

7. B. c. foaled 1831, out of No. 1, and got by Monsieur Tonson.

Stud of Thos. Pearsall, Esq. of North Hempstead, Queen's Co. N. Y.

1. SPORTSMISTRESS, gr. m. (bred by Gen. Coles;) foaled in May, 1818; got by Old Hickory, by imp. Whip; her dam, Miller's Damsel, the dam of American Eclipse. Sportsmistress was never backed; and was put to Duroc at two years old, and produced Trouble, considered one of the best horses raised in this state.

Her produce:

1821; ch. c. TROUBLE, by Duroc; died in the fall of 1826.

1823; b. c. SPORTSMAN, by Bussorah; sold to John H. Grosvenor.

* So called by Gov. Wright, from his having exchanged a bull of that name in part for the Gabriel mare.

1824; gr. f. GULNARE, by Duroc.
1826; ch. f. MEDORA, by Ratler.
1827; gr. c. TALMA, by Henry;
for sale.

1829; gr. f. ALICE, by Henry.

1831; ch. e. by Henry.

1832; in foal to American Eclipse;
sold to W. Livingston, Esq.

2. GULNARE, gr. m. (bred by Gen. Coles;) foaled in 1824; got by Duroc; dam Sportsmistress. She broke down in her first training.

Her produce:

1829; b. c. BRAVO, by Henry.

1831; gr. f. by Henry.

1832; by American Eclipse.

3. AGNES, b. m. (bred by General Coles;) foaled May, 1822; got by Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby; her dam Young Romp, (the dam of W. Livingston's Camilla,) by Duroc; grandam Romp, by imp. Messenger, full sister to Miller's Damsel.

Her produce:

1826; ch. f. COTTAGE GIRL, by American Eclipse; sold to T. Harrison, of Boston.

1827; b. f. HENRIETTE, by Henry; sold to A. O. Spencer.

1829; ch. f. by American Eclipse;
for sale.

1830; b. f. Miss SERAB, by imp. Serab; sold to Charles H. Hall, Esq.

1831; by Henry.

I sold Agnes to Billop Scaman, Esq. of New York, in 1831.

N. B. In vol. 1, p. 489, it is stated Lalla Rookh beat Sportsman, by Bussorah. She beat a ch. e. by Bussorah, but never met Sportsman.—Sportsman beat Sir Lovell twice, and once laid him behind the pole in a three mile heats race over the Union course.

MR. EDITOR:

I perceive by the Turf Register, of the February No. 6, that the pedigree and performances of Black Eyed Susan are wanted. I send you the pedigree, as I have it certified by Dr. John Minge, of Weyanoke, Charles City, Va.

BLACK EYED SUSAN (bred by Collier Harrison on the estate of Dr. John Minge,) was foaled in the year 1812, and got by Sir Archy; her dam by the imp. Druid; grandam Virago,

by imp. Saltram; g. g. dam by imp. Clockfast; g. g. g. dam by imp. Fear-nought; g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Hob or Nob; g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Monkey.

Her produce:

I purchased Black Eyed Susan, in 1819, for breeding.

1821, in the fall, she produced a b. f. by American Eclipse, which I sold, when three years old, to go to New Orleans.

1823; ch. c. by Bussorah Arabian; dead.

1824; missed to Duroc.

1825; b. f. by American Eclipse, which I sold to go to Kentucky.

1826; missed to Ratler.

1827; br. f. by Sir Henry. I still own her.

1828; ch. f. by Orphan Boy. I still own her. Now in training.

1829; b. f. by American Eclipse; now three years old, and entered in a sweepstake to be run at Poughkeepsie, next May. Now in training.

1830; ch. c. by American Eclipse; dead.

1831; died in foaling.

JAMES BATHGATE.

West Farms, West Chester county,
N. Y. April 3, 1832.

Gallatin, Tenn. March, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:

I send you the pedigrees of some of our best mares, which I wish you to publish. THOMAS BARRY.

1. LADY OF THE LAKE, b. m. about eighteen years old; by the imp. horse Sir Harry; her dam (the dam also of Shylock,) was by imp. Diomed; imp. St. George, imported (Baylor's) Old Fearnought, imp. Jolly Roger, out of an imp. mare.

Her produce:

1. Ch. f. by Sir Charles; foaled in 1826.

2. Br. c. by Stockholder; foaled in the spring of 1828.

3. C. by Sir Henry Tonson; foaled Feb. 1832.

Put to Henry again.

2. NELL SAUNDERS, ch. m. (foaled in 1814 or 15,) by Wonder, (the sire of Tennessee Oscar;) her dam Julietta, by imp. Dare Devil; Rosetta, by imp. Centinel; Diana, by Clau-

dius; Sally Painter, by Sterling; imp. mare Silver.

Her produce:

Two gr. fillies, by Pacolet; foaled in 182— and in 182—. One of them is the dam of Piano.

Put to Jefferson.

3. HYENA, br. m. (foaled in 1820 or 21;) by Young Wonder, the full brother of No. 2, out of Rosy Clack, the dam of many other distinguished nags. (See Sporting Magazine, vol. 2, p. 414.)

In foal to Henry.

4. PROSERPINE, br. m. foaled in the spring of 1823, (the property of Col. J. C. Guild, of Gallatin, Ten.) 15 hands 2 inches high; got by Tennessee Oscar; her dam by Pacolet; Second Diomed; Wildair, out of old Sampson Sawyer's mare Midge, by Old Fearnought.

Performances:

She beat Lou Mercury, three mile heats, running the 1st heat in 5 m. and 50 s. under a hard pull, and other horses, at various distances.

Put to Henry.

SECOND DIOMED, gr. (bred by William Randolph, of Cumberland county, Va. in 1801;) was got by imp. Diomed; his dam by imp. Clockfast; Old Partner, Old Regulus, out of a thorough bred imp. mare.

WILDAIR was got by Rochester, a son of Cripple, a son of Old Janus; his dam by Col. Thomas Butler's Fearnought, a son of Old Fearnought.

5. GALLENA, *alias* MADAM NORFLEET, b. m. was got by Sir Archy; her dam (a mare imported by Thos. B. Hill, of Halifax county, N. C.) was got by Oscar, afterwards imported; her grandam Mellissa, by Trumpator; her g. g. dam by Woodpecker; g. g. g. dam by Snap; g. g. g. dam by Regulus, Soreheels, Makeless, C. D'Arcy's Royal mare.

Her produce:

1. B. f. by Sir Henry Tonson; foaled in 1829.

2. By Sir Richard; foaled in 1831.

Put to Champion. She and produce belong to Wm. M. Robinson, near McMinnville, Ten.

OSCAR, (imp.) br. was got by Saltram; his dam by Highflyer; grandam by Herod; Regulus, a son of Bay Bolton; Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, the Byerley Turk, the dam of the True Blues.

I have not seen in your work the pedigrees of Second Diomed, Wildair and Oscar; hence I send them for publication. You may rely on the authenticity of the above pedigrees, for I have seen the original certificates, given by the breeders. I have lately procured evidence which will establish the purity of the blood of Madam Tonson, from two gentlemen, whose veracity the President will endorse, if necessary. You shall have it for publication.

SALLY HOPE, ch. foaled in 1822, was by Sir Archy; her dam (a bay, imported in 1814, when two years old, by Mr. Dunlop, of Petersburg, Virginia,) was by Chance; and was own sister to the capital English race-horse, Grimalkin, that was sold, when taken from the turf, to the Emperor of Austria, for the very high price of 1700 guineas, equal to \$7933. Her grand dam, Jemima, was by Phenomenon. Her g. g. dam, Eyebright, own sister to Conductor, sire of (Trumpator;*) Alfred, Ainderby, &c. was by Matchem—Snap, Cullen Arabian, Grisewood's Lady Thigh, by Partner; Grey-hound, Sophonisba's dam, by the Curwen Bay Barb; Lord D'Arcy's chesnut Arabian, White-shirt, Old Montagu mare.

Chance, imported into this country, in 1811, at great cost, by Col. Tayloe, was by Lurcher, Hyder Alley; Perdita, by Herod, &c.

Lurcher was got by Dungannon, Vertumnus, or Eclipse, Compton Barb, &c.

* Trumpator, one of the most distinguished racers and stallions of England by Conductor, out of Brunette, by Squirrel; Ancaster Starling, &c. Squirrel by Traveller, (a son of Partner,) imported into Virginia, (where he begot a valuable progeny,) was sire of Sorcerer and Young Trumpator—both celebrated. Sorcerer (sire of Smolensko, Soothsayer, Truffle, Bourbon, Sorcery, Comus, Scout, &c.) stood at 30 gs. in England.

Dungannon was got by Eclipse, Herod, Blank, Spectator, Godolphin Arabian, &c.

Hyder Alley was got by Blank, Regulus, &c.

Vertumnus was got by Eclipse, Sweeper, Old Tartar mare, &c.

Phenomenon was by Herod—Eclipse, &c.

ORPHAN BOY, b. 16 hands high; (bred by Messrs. Bathgate and Purdy, of New York;) was got by American Eclipse; dam Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Spread Eagle; grandam Annette, by imp. Shark; g. g. dam by Rockingham; g. g. g. dam by Gallant; g. g. g. g. dam by True Whig; g. g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Regulus; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Diamond.

MUNSON BEACH.

JOHN BULL, (imported from England, sire of Admiral Nelson,) ch. foaled 1789; (bred by Lord Grosvenor;) got by Fortitude; dam Xantippe, (sister to Don Quixote,) by Eclipse; grandam Grecian Princess, by Williams' Forrester; Coalition colt, Bustard.—*English Stud Book.*

DE KALB, b. h. (raised by Capt. Jas. J. Harrison, of Virginia,) five years old, was got by Arab; his dam by Virginian; grandam Prudentia, by Shyllock; g. g. dam Celia, by Wildair; g. g. g. dam Lady Bolingbroke, by imp. Pantaloon.

A. R. RUFFIN.

Yorkville, S. C. March 10, 1832.

IRIS, property of Jos. Lewis, Esq.

Clifton, Va. March, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:

As most of my blooded stock have descended from Old Iris, I am desirous of recording her pedigree in the Turf Register; but having mislaid the original, I wrote to my friend Nathan Lufborough, Esq. who had been, some years ago, furnished with it, to let me have a copy for publication, and received from him a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"Feb. 21, 1832.

"Agreeably to your request, I subjoin the pedigree of your old mare Iris, as certified to me under your own hand.

"She was got by the imp. horse Stirling; her dam by the imp. horse Cœur de Lion; her grandam was Meade's celebrated running mare Oracle, got by the imp. horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; her g. g. g. dam by the imp. horse Old Partner; her g. g. g. g. dam by the imp. horse Janus; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imp. horse Valiant; her g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Jolly Roger, out of an imp. mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

"Iris has two crosses from Old Janus, so much admired by Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke; first, through Celer, (Janus' best son,) and next through the old horse himself."

Pedigree of SELIMA again.

MR. EDITOR: April 7, 1832.

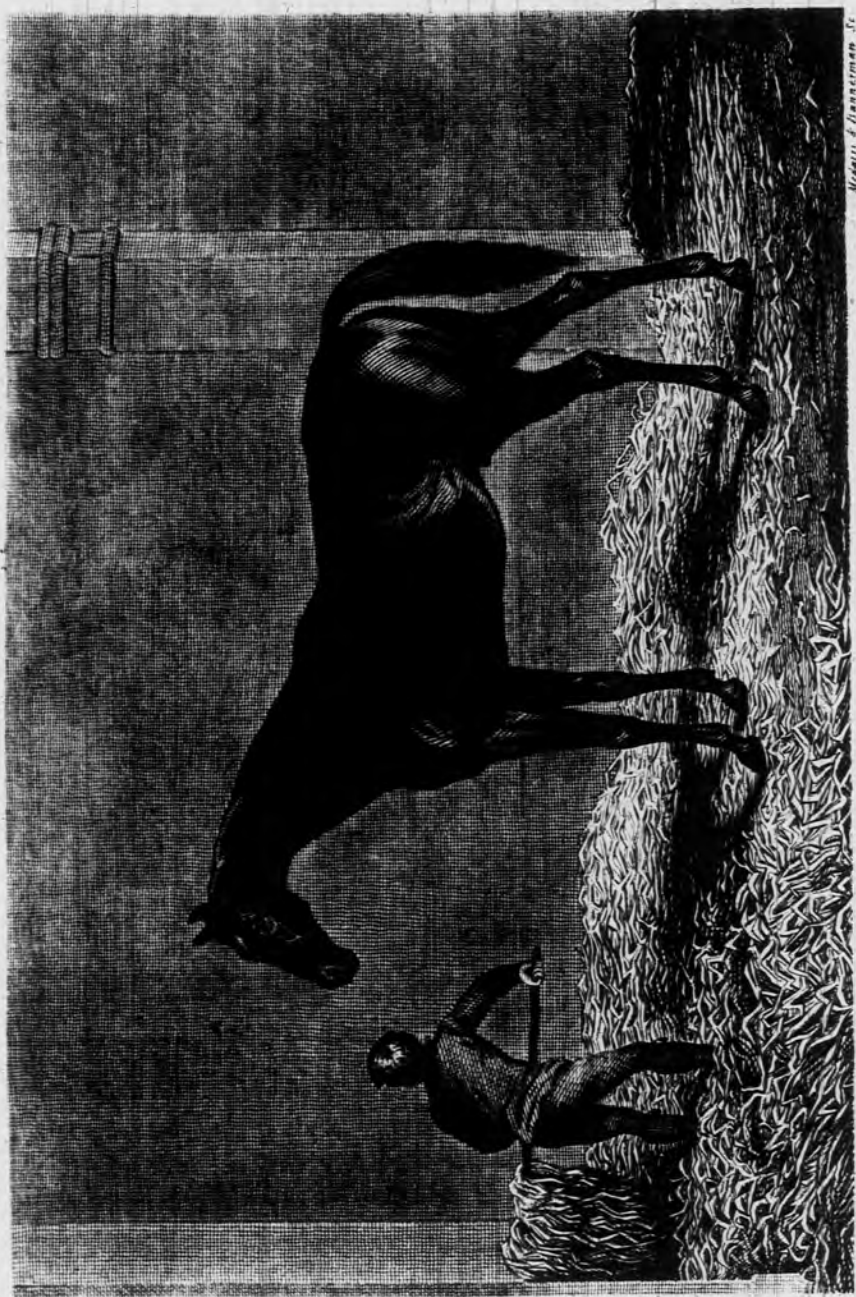
You may refer your correspondent, who is anxious to know the pedigree of Selima and Selim, to the first volume of the Turf Register, p. 480. At this late period, very little can be added, it is believed, to the information given there.

Selima was imported by Mr. Ogle, and there never was more than one mare, called Selima, imported into Maryland. Selim was got by Othello, out of Selima, and was foaled in the year 1759, at Bell-air, within three miles of my residence. He was not imported. Mr. Galloway purchased him at vendue, when one or two years old, at a sale of the blooded stock of Mr. Tasker, for £183 sterling. The late Benjamin Galloway, Esq. gave me this information, a year or two ago, a few months before his decease; and I know it may be relied on. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian, and was said to be full sister to Babraham. He was out of the large Hartley mare. I never heard of any thing more respecting her pedigree. It is not to be found in the English Stud Book. D.

In the pedigree of Pendennis (p. 430, No. 8,) Volunteer is said to be by First Consul; (he by imp. Slender.)—First Consul was got by *Flag of Truce*; his dam by imp. *Slender*.

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